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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Von Papen Clings to Prussia

Al Smith Speaks, Is Answered

Rome Opens New Royal Road

T. R. Tells U. S. From P. I.

Jobless Make Little Jobs Big

GERMANY sees Chancellor von Papen move to retain his dictatorial powers as Prussian Commissioner in spite of the court decision restoring the Prussian Cabinet to nominal office. Otto Braun will again be known as Prime Minister and he and his Cabinet can represent Prussia in certain ways, but they are to have no administrative functions. Reich Ministers are expected to control justice, agriculture, commerce and welfare in Prussia, which is two-thirds of Germany. Holding his Reich and Prussian power, the Chancellor will seek to reform the Constitution—He wants government administration, with or without a Kaiser, as it was before the war.

¶ Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith makes his second major political speech at Boston while Dudley Field Malone, Democratic leader supporting President Hoover, replies to his first. Governor Smith admits dissatisfaction with his treatment at the Chicago Democratic convention, but urges an audience of his loyal friends to vote for Roosevelt and Garner. Meanwhile Mr. Malone deplores the fact that Governor Smith drags the religious issue into the 1932 campaign and brands the Smith indorsement of Roosevelt as insincere. Governor Smith's friends know, says Malone, how he really regards Roosevelt—as not able to handle great problems the nation faces.

¶ London goes through its "hunger march" outburst with small actual damage. Beyond using their clubs and making arrests, the police have no serious difficulties. Thousands of the marchers are the needy unemployed, others are obviously out for a lark, but not any prove to be fighting revolutionists. The march succeeds in that it calls attention still more definitely to the suffering unemployment has brought. The protest roars itself to silence in historic Hyde Park—But a sensitive world has heard and will heed.

¶ Rome and Premier Mussolini usher in Italy's eleventh year under Fascism. An exposition is opened, athletes contest in a new stadium, and Mussolini, followed by 13 legions of ex-soldiers, carrying their banners, inaugurates the first stretch of the new road to the Alban Hills. Between the Piazzi Venezia and the Colosseum the road is lined with the remains of classic monuments, making it one of the world's most inspiring highways. The Cæsars likewise marched by some of these statues. Perhaps none of them had more actual power than Dictator Mussolini—But a 2000-year growth in public opinion makes Il Duce watch his step.

¶ The United States listens to its first campaign address from the opposite side of the earth. Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt of the Philippines speaks across the Pacific Ocean from Manila in a broadcast heard clearly in every State. He pleads for reëlection of President Hoover, calling the United States a fortunate country. The audience of the son of the former President hears him before supper Thursday evening, but he speaks after breakfast Friday morning—Naturally he gives them the most advanced view of things.

¶ Europe's steel-producing nations prepare to restore the steel cartel. The pinch of unrestrained competition, the U. S. Department of Commerce learns, is moving the European steel men to the new agreement. In the old cartel, organized by Fritz Thyssen, the German steel king, were France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Saar, and finally, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Jugoslavia. It kept down production, kept up prices. The European steel trade wishes to make it the regulatory thing it used to be—the policeman just around the corner.

¶ Will Rogers, American humorist, completes a 14,000-mile tour of Central and South America and lands at Miami, Fla., with a missionary message. He begs every American to make the trip he has just made. It isn't that he desires his fellow Americans to see the cattle of the Argentine, the height of the Andes or the wonders of the Amazon. He wishes them to learn something of more actual value to themselves. He would have them learn how unimportant they are. "Do you know what North Americans mean to those people down there?—We just don't mean a thing."

¶ The American Federation of Labor reports a slight gain in employment for the third consecutive month. In three months 1.2 per cent of the Federation membership has gone back to work. This leaves 24 per cent of the union men still idle. The total number of persons now unemployed is estimated at more than 10,000,000. But if jobs are down in number they are up in size—Modest jobs never looked so fine and dandy to millions of waked-up workers who are in them.

## Wheat Yields Heavily In Western Australia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Perth, W. Aust.

A "BUMPER" harvest is anticipated in Western Australia. Acres and acres of splendid wheat crops supplied at the right time with plentiful rains are coming to fruition.

The Director of Agriculture, Mr. G. L. Sutton, believes the average yield will be 15 bushels to the acre, and if he is right 50,000,000 bushels of wheat will result. The people are encouraged and there is a hopeful feeling everywhere.

## Indian Defense Groups Resist Santa Fe Claim

### United Action Planned to Bar Partition of Hualapai Land

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Indian defense groups are planning here to concentrate their forces during the coming session of Congress in an effort to prevent what they consider one of the most threatening injustices to any of the Indian tribes, it was learned today.

Instead of dissipating their forces in a dozen directions, it is planned to concentrate first on protection of the Hualapai Indians against a threatened partition of their reservation, located in the northwest corner of Arizona. The Santa Fe Railroad would be the beneficiary of the partition to the extent of nearly half its entire area, including the best grazing sections.

The several organizations for protecting the Indian have failed sometimes to achieve sufficient unity to make their work effective. By concentrating on one point at a time they now hope to do the Indian more practical good.

The Hualapai Indian Reservation case involves, besides the alienation of half the patrimony of a tribe which has a record of friendliness to the white settlers, the establishment of a precedent for taking large portions of other reservations.

The case hinges on the claim of the Santa Fe Railroad, as successors to the original Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, to all odd sections of land in the reservation under terms of the original grant of 1866 by Congress, a general document giving them title to odd sections along their line wherever title to such lands was at the time of the grant clear and in the Government.

If it is conceded in this case that a railroad can claim odd sections when they lie in Indian reservations, as well as in nonapportioned areas, it is feared by the Indian defense groups that it might provide the basis for the overthrow of previous decisions of a similar nature favorable to the Indian tribes.

It is contended that although President Arthur set aside the present reservation for the Hualapais in 1883, or several years after the grant to the Santa Fe and the allocation of its line through that section, it was nevertheless his explicit intention to give the tribe a reservation consisting of 797,050 acres and not a reservation of scarcely half that size.

They argue, therefore, that if the Government concedes a large portion of the present reservation to the railroad, the area should be traded for unallotted land outside the reservation so that the tribe might keep all of its present reservation or have equally valuable land in a unit elsewhere.

It is also contended that the present reservation was part of the original habitat of the tribe and the area which they occupied at the time of the Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hildalgo with Mexico in 1848, under terms of which the United States guaranteed title to all lands occupied by the inhabitants of that period.

They hold, therefore, that the original grant of Congress could not apply to the lands claimed from time immemorial by the Hualapais, and which they never left except for a short period between 1870 and 1875, when removed forcibly by United States troops after the killing of more than half the resisting tribe.

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THINGS PRESENT

Do not miss a word of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By." He discusses an audacious plan for "prohibiting poverty."

While you are on the Editorial page, read "Mount Sinai Again."

"Easy One-Dish Luncheons" on the Household page should appeal to every housewife. We'll take some more of that "rosy rarebit," please. (The page also carries some useful hints on the cleaning of white fur pieces.)

The sixth article in the series of "Hymnal Notes" appears on the Daily Features page. The articles are appearing each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. It isn't too late to begin a file.

An entertaining discussion of "word partnerships" appears on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Do laws make lawbreakers? We believe it would almost be worth your while to memorize Professor Carver's answer to this question tomorrow "Prohibition Facts."

Saturday brings the following special pages: Antiques and Interior Decoration; News of Art, Music, Theaters; Educational; Book Reviews and Literary News.

## Move to Revive Steel Cartel Is Reported on Way in Europe

### Prompted, According to U. S. Department of Commerce, by Pinch in Prices Caused Overseas, by Unrestricted Competition

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Feeling the severe pinch of unrestrained competition without the protective wall of their cartel, European steel producers who allowed the cartel to lapse last March, are now reported to the Department of Commerce here to be taking active steps to reconstitute it.

This, one of the most significant of all cartels, ran more than five years, from 1926 to the end of 1931, was renewed temporarily, and was allowed to expire this year. But it was found that unrestrained production and selfish methods did more harm than good. A conference is to be called shortly, and there appear to be only minor difficulties in the way of the regrouping of the cartel arrangement.

Now, as in 1926, the chief difficulty in the way of reconstruction of the steel cartel is said to be the attitude of Belgian producers. Original members were France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Saar. This was later expanded to include the central European steel group, consisting of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and partially Yugoslavia.

When the first cartel was being formed through the industrial force and originality of Herr Fritz Thyssen of Germany, it was found that the French and German producers were eager to cooperate, but that the Belgians long used to free and unrestricted competition with a depreciated currency, were more hesitant.

Today, Belgian producers are reported in serious financial straits. They are said to be selling below production costs, which necessarily would cease if the cartel comes into operation.

The steel cartel was admittedly one of the best organized of its kind. Primarily, it prorated production among its members, requiring a deposit of $1 per ton of steel produced. If more than the prescribed quota was produced, members had to pay a fine of $4 per ton. This strict penalty effectively stopped overproduction, and, despite the fact that the cartel functioned almost entirely during a period of falling prices, served to keep prices higher than they would have been. The cartel was always "the policeman around the corner," even after it lapsed, and served in greater or lesser degree to prevent disastrous trade practices.

The cartel tried more than once to form a more basic combine—a markets cartel. This aim was complicated by nonmembership of British steel firms, but progress was being slowly made toward a division of markets, and, given recovery from the present slump, there is consider-

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## IL DUCE RALLIES FASCIST ITALY TO STERN DUTY

### Second Decade Ushered In With Inauguration of Public Works

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

ROME, Oct. 28—In a proclamation to the nation in which he urged the "Black Shirts" of Italy to face with courage and determination the manifold and arduous tasks before them, Signor Benito Mussolini ushered in today the eleventh year of Fascism.

Celebrations which have been held throughout Italy the past fortnight to commemorate the first decade of Fascism culminated today in Rome with formal inauguration of the first stretch of road to the hills which goes from the Piazza Venezia to the Colosseum. Flanked as it is by the most imposing remains of classic monuments, this road is one of the finest and most inspiring highways in the world.

Followed by 13 legions of ex-soldiers carrying their banners of victory, Signor Mussolini, together with members of the Government and high state officials, rode on horseback the length of the highway. It was a procession along the same road which many centuries ago witnessed the triumphal progress of Roman emperors and generals.

Among other important works inaugurated in Rome yesterday and today were Signor Mussolini's forum for Fascist athletes, an exhibition of Fascism which illustrates the events from the foundation of Fascism down to the "march on Rome," and many public buildings.

## Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### *88—Is One Who Violates or Connives at the Violation of the Prohibitory Law Loyal to His Government?*

HE IS not only disobeying a law, he is defying the active efforts of his Government. He cannot hide behind some old and forgotten law which the Government itself is not calling to his attention or making any effort to enforce.

The mere fact that he disapproves of a law is no excuse. Minorities generally disapprove of laws passed over their opposition. The existence of popular government depends upon the willingness of minorities to acquiesce when beaten, and obey a law until they can get it repealed.

There are a good many Communists in this country who disapprove of all our laws for the protection of the property-owning classes. Some of our property owners would register pained surprise if Communists should become active enough to nullify these laws and justify their action, as they could easily do, with the precise words with which some of our wets justify their efforts to nullify the prohibitory law. If communistic nullification of our property laws could be made to apply only to those property owners who nullify our prohibitory laws, we should have a good illustration of poetic justice.

## REICH INTENDS CLOSER FUSION WITH PRUSSIA

### Changes to Follow Court Decree, With Minimum Loss of Control

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Oct. 28—The Reich took steps today to retain its strong grasp on the Prussian Government, despite the Supreme Court's decision which returned partial competence to the deposed Braun-Severing Ministry.

In the Reich Cabinet session a plan was outlined by which the Government will retain dictatorial control of a state which forms two-thirds of Germany. Some changes in status will be made to bring the situation within the requirements of the Leipzig court's decision. But it is expected that the alterations will have the effect of a closer fusion of the Reich and Prussian Governments—one of the major goals of the present Junker Cabinet which seeks to revive pre-war unity of the Reich and state administrations.

**Combination of Ministries**

Official announcement will not be made until after Mr. Otto Braun, Prime Minister of Prussia, confers with President von Hindenburg tomorrow. The German Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, will participate in the interview. It is understood that Herr Braun will face a fait accompli which leaves the dictatorial commissariat holding the reins with the former ministers little more than passengers in the governmental stagecoach.

It is understood that the Reich expects to combine the Prussian Justice, Agriculture and Commerce ministries with Reich ministries. The Prussian Welfare Ministry may be entirely abolished and its functions divided among the other ministers.

Two Reich commissioners without portfolios would be appointed to bring the Administration within the provisions of the court decision. They are expected to be Dr. Franz Bracht, present vice-commissioner under Herr von Papen, who in practice would direct the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, and Dr. Johannes Popitz, as Prussian Finance Minister, who will direct this ministry in the capacity of a commissioner. Three ministers without portfolio are discussed for later appointments to administer the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Decrees Not Necessary**

The Braun-Severing Cabinet would retain the authority granted by the court to represent Prussia in relations with the Reich and other states and appear before the Leipzig Federal Council. Access to officials and documents necessary for this purpose would be provided to them. But all administrative control would be definitely out of their hands. These changes can be made by simple administrative orders of the President and the Reich Chancellor without recourse to emergency decrees.

Thus although the Leipzig decision replaces the "Weimar Coalition" Cabinet in official position and makes the Reich pay it some consideration, Herr von Papen appears to be bending every effort to retain the advantage gained July 20 when he seized the Prussian Government with the aid of the Reichswehr. Changes in Prussia are viewed as one of the major steps in governmental reform, sweeping away much of the parliamentary system which the Junkers believed failed Germany in critical times, and supplanting it by something more closely representing the pre-war administration.

## WET PROSPERITY THESIS RIDDLED IN DENVER TALK

### Liquor Must Be Attacked, California Clergyman Tells His Audience

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28—"We must not defend prohibition; we must attack liquor." With this statement the Rev. Alonzo Baker of Mountain View, Calif., editor of Signs of the Times, launched into an enthusiastically received speech at a mass meeting of citizens which comfortably filled Denver's large municipal auditorium last night.

Bristling with satire and barbed with humor, Mr. Baker abandoned hackneyed platitudes and literally ripped to shreds the three major arguments of wet advocates in what he termed a "fighting offense against repeal measures." The meeting came as the major expression of dry sentiment in the city during the current campaign.

"First," Mr. Baker said, "the wets say repeal would bring back prosperity. What was it wise Solomon said? 'Drunkards shall come to poverty.' Of course, Solomon was not so wise as those wet leaders who say 'Drunkards shall come to prosperity.' They ask us to drink the nation out of debt."

"We have had panics before. Why wasn't this great theory of finance successful in those times? They would have us reverse all the financial experience in the history of the world.

"England taxes liquor 25, Germany, Belgium and France each about 18 per cent. Why is every nation that taxes liquor worse off than this great nation that doesn't?"

"Besides," he continued, "if we raised the amount of taxes promised by the wets from beer, some $2,500,000,000 a year from a 3-cents-a-pint tax, every family would have to use three or four times as much as before prohibition. That isn't likely.

"Now the farmer doesn't want repeal. I am told by the president of the National Grange Association that if the people of this nation want to help the farmer by drinking something, they should drink milk, because far more grain is used producing milk than in making beer.

"In 1918 Gustave Pabst told Congress that only one bushel out of every 133 was used in making liquor. Brewers fought the war measure against beer with statements that beer used very little grain. Today they almost swear to use 134 bushels out of every 133 produced. It is a ridiculous position they have taken.

"And if states where it is being voted on this fall repeal their prohibition laws they will become paradises—for bootleggers."

## Labor Federation Reports Slight Employment Gain

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—American Federation of Labor reports reveal a slight gain in employment for the third consecutive month, Mr. William Green, president, announced today.

In the past three months, Mr. Green said, 1.4 per cent of the federation membership have gone back to work. The largest number returned to work in October, when eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the membership went back to their jobs, leaving an even 24 per cent of the members still out of work.

Union unemployment reached its peak in July, and since that time progress has been made as follows: July, 25.4 per cent of the federation's membership was out of work; in August, 25.1 per cent; September, 24.8 per cent; October, 24 per cent (preliminary figure covering first half).

The trade union report for cities in the first half of October showed slight gains in employment in 16, no change in two and losses in six, Mr. Green announced.

The total number of unemployed in the United States, according to federation estimates, fell from 11,460,000 in August to 10,900,000 in September. In September, 560,000 persons went back to work. Factories gave work to 253,000; mines to 22,000; trades to 127,000; farms to 90,000, and other industries to about 60,000.

## *Choice of Party Affiliation By Young Voters Generally Not Result of Own Thinking*

### *If Father Was Republican, Sons and Daughters Usually Are—Differences in Great Parties So Vague as to Make It of Little Matter*

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Seventeenth of Eighteen Articles*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The people of the United States have a great tendency to base their party affiliations either upon heredity, or upon geographical considerations. The sons and daughters of Republicans are likely to be Republicans.

The residents of states south of Mason and Dixon's line are in 80 per cent of the cases likely to be Democrats, chiefly because years ago the Republican Party conferred the right of suffrage upon the Negro. It seems almost useless, in the view of these notorious facts, to advise that the young man or woman entering upon politics should select the party which seems most to correspond with his or her political beliefs and work within its organization.

Moreover, it is rather difficult at the present time to offer advice of that character without some recognition of the fact that it is made rather futile by the great similarity between the attitude of the two parties on public questions. In this campaign just drawing to a close there is really no issue between the parties on which either one has taken so strong an individual stand as to make it the peculiar champion of that doctrine. The tariff, which used to divide the parties, has vanished.

It is quite true that Democratic orators, like Gov. Roosevelt himself, are denouncing the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, and striving to make capital out of its moot unpopularity, but it was passed by the aid of Democratic votes, and would never have got out of committee except for the votes of that party.

Prohibition is largely removed from the sphere of active politics by the failure of either party to declare unreservedly for prohibition. It is true that most advocates of a radical dry policy believe President Hoover to be more in accord with their views than is Governor Roosevelt, but so far as the record goes there is little choice between the positions of the parties.

As to the bonus, which is a temporary issue only, the platform of the Democrats was silent concerning it, and their candidate has belatedly declared a restrained opposition to its payment until the Treasury shows a surplus. The Republican official expression was drawn so as not to offend the Legion, but President

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## ROOSEVELT BUSY ON RELIEF PLANS AND BOSTON TRIP

### To Wait Referendum on Bonds—To Visit Sons at Groton Saturday

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28—Statewide unemployment relief and the schedule for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's swing up into New England next week on the third campaign tour of his presidential campaign were in the forefront of matters up for consideration at the Executive Mansion today.

After two days of conference with leaders of the Republican majority in the Legislature on the advisability of a special session to enact emergency legislation in the face of dwindling relief funds, agreement was reached that, with sufficient funds to meet the need until election day, the expense of a special session would be avoided pending the outcome of the forthcoming referendum on the State's $30,000,000 bond issue for jobless aid.

Should ths receive a majority vote, $15,000,000 would be available to carry forward the relief work. Should the referendum fail of approval, however, a special legislative session will then be necessary.

Both the Governor and the Republican leaders with whom he discussed the State's relief problem voiced confidence that the bond issue proposal would have the approval of the electorate at the November polls. Both parties, it is believed, will join in urging this action in the 10 days' campaigning before election day.

The fact that a special legislative session for emergency appropriations was not deemed necessary at this time was not to be interpreted as indicative that the relief emergency had been met, it was said. Reports received here from New York City show that the municipal lodging house there has had to provide 1,130,000 free beds this year—an increase of nearly 80 per cent over last year.

The Governor's campaign conferees were Mr. Louis McH. Howe, one of his chief political advisers; Dr. Raymond Moley of Columbia University, Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada and Senator James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina. His New England tour will begin tomorrow at noon, when he will go to Groton, Mass., to see his sons going on to Boston for an address there Monday night.

## SLUR OF COURT 'MISCHIEVOUS,' BECK ASSERTS

### Roosevelt Statement at Baltimore Criticized by Republican Leader

The United States Supreme Court could not have played so important a part in the development of the nation if it had seemed the shuttlecock of political parties, Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania declared in an interview today. This was his reply to imputations by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Baltimore speech that the United States Supreme Court is controlled by the Republican Party.

Mr. Beck elaborated upon the defense of the nation's highest tribunal which he had injected extemporaneously into an address at the Boston City Club last night. There is no institution in the governmental system other than the Supreme Court that has won the unqualified admiration of publicists of other lands as the conscience of the nation in matters of constitutional moralty, Mr. Beck declared.

**Could Not Survive**

"I recall that the late Chief Justice of Germany, in his introduction to the German work of mine on the Constitution, said that the German Empire could not survive unless the Supreme Court of Germany had powers similar to the Supreme Court of the United States," the Representative continued. "Present conditions in Germany vindicate that opinion.

"It is true that in two other crises of our political history, the impartiality of the Supreme Court was attacked. First when President Jefferson claimed that the court under John Marshall was an organ of the Federalist Party. Second, when the abolitionists claimed just before the Civil War that the Supreme Court was Democratic in its sympathies and that the Dred Scott decision was a partisan move of the court to settle the slavery question.

"In both instances the integrity of the court was such that it survived the attacks which were only temporary in effect. From that day to this no one has charged that the Supreme Court is controlled by a political party until Franklin D. Roosevelt made in Baltimore his unjustifiable and mischievous assertion.

**Criticized Court**

"It is true that Mr. Bryan criticized the court for its decision in the income tax cases but he did not claim that the decision was due to party politics. He simply questioned the court's interpretation of federal taxing power under the Constitution. It is true that Theodore Roosevelt criticized the opinions of the court in certain labor disputes. But his criticism was because of its economic philosophy.

"So far as I can recall, Franklin D. Roosevelt is the first public man since the Civil War to suggest the dangerous idea that the Supreme Court is in control of any political party.

"If the Republican Party had sought control of the Supreme Court would a Republican President, Mr. Taft, have appointed Edward D. White, a Democrat, Chief Justice?

"Would Mr. Harding or Mr. Coolidge—I forget which—have appointed to the bench Justice Butler, a Democrat? And would President Hoover have appointed another Democrat—Justice Cardozo?

"The fact that four of nine judges are today men who are identified with the Democratic Party is due to the fine spirit of Republican Presidents in disregarding party politics in appointments to the Supreme Bench. This makes Governor Roosevelt's attack even more ungracious."

## Boys in 'Hobby Show' Transform Junk Into Radio Transmitter That Works

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Every piece of apparatus exhibited in this display works." Such was the reassuring sign placed over the electrical division of the "hobby show," a lively part of the junior fair of the Spokane Valley.

A modest inventor, Mark Klobucher of Opportunity, Wash., tried to shrink into the background as he heard the merits of his contributions to natural science heralded by a self-appointed publicity agent, a classmate aglow with pride in Mark's achievements.

"Just think, Mark got four first prizes of $2 each. One for the best broadcast receiver exhibited; another for a homemade electric bell constructed from a scrap pile, and two prizes for radio diagrams."

And this led to the information that a club composed of Spokane Valley boys has a short wave amateur radio station, complete in every detail, built entirely by boys and licensed by the Federal Radio Commission, capable of transmitting radio signals half way around the world, operating under its own call. These boys have learned to make something from nothing by taking a piece of wire, some nails, some brass, a battery from the old automobile and presto! they have a radio transmitter, and they have made it themselves.

The boys call electricity "one of the world's finest hobbies and one which gives a boy training that is always helpful."

Archery, too, had its advocates among the boys. A large target, bows and quivers of yew wood were made by them.

To give the girls a little credit—making clothes seemed to be their forte. From knitted dish cloths one girl made a stunning blouse. Another "history" told of 46 cents spent for a costume that looked like so many dollars. It was "made over" from discarded clothing.

"Prohibition—Observance of Enforcement—Not Repeal," was definitely presented in a department of its own. This called for art, as did the "clean tests," a motif by second graders. Animals carved from soap and breakfast menus in pictures were shown. Clothespin birds were another second grade novelty.

## HOOVER PUTS IN WORD FOR G.O.P. TARIFF

### En Route to Indianapolis, Tells Crowds It Has Saved Industry

### SPEAKS IN OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA

### Says Trade Would Not Merely Be Depressed, Would Be None, but for Protection

By RICHARD L. STROUT

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ON BOARD HOOVER SPECIAL TRAIN, Oct. 28—President Hoover was speeding today for Indianapolis; where he will make the first of four major addresses in the next four days, in the windup of one of the most intensive campaign drives in party history.

Speaking once more in the central battleground of the Midwest, President Hoover at a brief stop in Cincinnati today upheld the policies of the Republican Administration and asked for another four-year mandate from the voters.

The President was hailed by a crowd numbering about 7000 at the railway station as Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth came on board in company with Mr. David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aviation, who is now seeking the Governorship of Ohio. It was Mr. Ingalls who introduced the President at his recent Cleveland address.

Whistles blew in greeting as the Hoover special slowly entered the city and crowds lined the tracks and bridges in outlying suburbs.

"We have defeated the forces of depression all along the line," said Mr. Hoover. "Men are returning to work, car loadings are increasing—if it is not interrupted it will continue all along the line," he continued, paying a new tribute to the protective tariff. Mr. Hoover reiterated his remarks concerning the depreciated currency of foreign countries.

**Shows Japan Hard Competitor**

Mr. Hoover again singled out Japan for special reference as a competitor. He referred to loans made by the R. F. C. to firms in Cincinnati as an example of the successful battle against business stagnation.

He also praised the program of the Home Loan Banks. "Our Republican program, is definite and specific," he said. "The Democratic candidate offers nothng to meet these three problems whatsoever, save reduction of the tariff," he added.

The train arrived at Parkersburg at 8:25 a. m. for its first stop, and despite the early hour the whole town seemed to be on the station platform. Mr. Hoover said he was called upon a few days ago by a West Virginia delegation, asking aid for the State's pottery industry. Depreciation of foreign currency, particularly that of the Japanese, has threatened the wage scale of pottery workers in the United States. Mr. Hoover said this instance was a concrete example of the need of a protective tariff which he pledged himself to maintain.

At Athens, Ohio, the Chief Executive still preached the doctrine of the "imperative need of the protection afforded by the protective tariff."

"If it were not for the protective wall of the tariff," he told the welcoming crowd, "your industries would not be merely depressed—they would be utterly destroyed."

**Defends Tariff**

Mr. Hoover declared that "our Democratic opponents propose to tear down this protection. I am determined that they shall not do it. I am confident that you will support the Republican Party which is pledged to the protective tariff."

Once more the President looked out today on the rolling hill country of West Virginia, as he sped along for a new invasion of the hard-fought battleground of the mid-western states. Previous trips have taken the Republican candidate to Iowa, to Ohio, and to Michigan in as many week-ends. The present visit takes Mr. Hoover across Ohio once more and into Indiana, and a still further trip, tentatively considered as a final foray after the New York address is over, is expected to take Mr. Hoover back into the neighboring territory once more, possibly to Chicago, or into Missouri.

The present visit to the Midwest will follow the program laid down by those which preceded it. The customary list of rear platform addresses began from the President's special train early today. Mr. Hoover got a warm welcome at the stations where the train was scheduled to stop and at some points where the train only slowed down the tracks were lined with groups eager to see and wave to the Chief Executive.

**Has Fresh Ammunition**

The Hoover reconstruction program, the tariff, and the plans for unemployment relief will again be set before the entire nation in the radiocast tonight. In addition to other topics, Mr. Hoover is expected at some time in the next four days to take up the Supreme Court reference made by Governor Roosevelt in the course of his Baltimore address this week.

Republicans believe that they can make political capital out of Governor Roosevelt's charge that the Supreme Court was "controlled" by his

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

# U. S. HORSE WINS CIVILIAN-OWNED JUMPERS EVENT

## Canada Takes First Honors in Military Jumping at Boston Show

Ansonia, a brown gelding United States Army horse, came through with the flying colors of America last night at the Boston Horse Show to win over a brilliant field of civilian-owned jumpers in the first $1000 stake. Lieut. E. F. Thomson piloted Ansonia to victory.

Canada took first honors in the international military jumping rivalry, with Lieut. C. C. Mann riding the chestnut gelding Michael, scoring the first victory for the land of the Maple Leaf. Although the French Army team was behind in this event, it came back strong in the five-foot jumping competition, capturing first place against a large field. The chestnut gelding Cezar, ridden by Lieut. Pierre Cavaille, came through for the French in fine fashion.

But the army teams did not get all the honors of the day. Jane Bancroft exhibited her Likely Lady to win over 14.2 hand, three-gaited rivalry, with Miss Miriam Winslow of Brookline taking second place riding Midnight Sun.

In the American-bred hackney pony competition, Mrs. William C. Cox drove her Cassilis Mighty's Mite to victory. A pair of saddle ponies owned by Jeanne Nehrbas of Garden City, L. I., drew applause from the large audience. The ponies, Pippin and Busy Bee, were perfectly matched.

Morning Glory, of Oklahoma City, scored in the five-gaited saddle competition when the chestnut gelding ridden by Mr. Floyd Teaters, took a first in the stallion or gelding event. Mr. R. B. Minton and Mr. Robert McCray's bay stallion Brunswick, unbeaten in roadster competition so far here, won his appointment in pairs rivalry. The bay stallion Frederick was his companion.

The program for the Boston Horse Show on Saturday, follows:

AFTERNOON

Class 69, 2:00—Children's Horsemanship class.
Class 37, 2:20—Lady's pony pairs.
Class 89, 2:35—Knock-down-and-out sweepstake.
Class 68, 3:05—$500 saddle pony stake.
Class 19, 3:25—Lady's phaeton pairs.
Class 56, 3:40—$1000 three-gaited saddle stake.
Class 70, 4:00—Children's Horsemanship class.
Class 93, 4:20—Junior jumpers.

EVENING

Class 12, 8:00—$1000 roadster stake.
Class 41, 8:15—$1000 hackney harness pony stake.
Class 1, 8:35—Commercial vehicle and draft horses.
Class 28, 8:55—$1000 heavy harness stake.
Class 97, 9:25—International military trophy.
Class 40, 10:00—Pony four-in-hand.
Class 63, 10:10—$1000 five-gaited saddle stake.
Class 84 10:30—$1000 hunter stake.

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds diminishing Saturday.

**Maine:** Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder, except in east portions.

**All Other New England States:** Cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northwest and north winds over north portion and fresh northwest over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 48 | 62 | Montreal | 38 | 54 |
| Bismarck | 36 | 42 | Nantucket | 50 | 64 |
| Boston | 47 | 63 | New Orleans | 58 | 70 |
| Buffalo | 40 | 54 | New York | 48 | 64 |
| Calgary | 24 | 28 | Norfolk, Va. | 48 | 62 |
| Charleston | 58 | 78 | North Platte | 36 | 58 |
| Chicago | 36 | 46 | Philadelphia | 48 | 64 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 56 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 54 | 86 |
| Denver | 44 | 70 | Pittsburgh | 42 | 54 |
| Eastport, Me. | 54 | 58 | Portland, Me. | 50 | 58 |
| Hatteras | 54 | 78 | Raleigh | 48 | 66 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | 72 | 82 | St. Louis | 42 | 54 |
| 7p.m. Oct. 27 | | | St. Paul | 40 | 46 |
| Helena, Mont. | 26 | 64 | Salt Lake City | 50 | 66 |
| Huron, S. D. | 38 | 46 | San Francisco | 56 | 60 |
| Jacksonville | 52 | 74 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 32 | 56 |
| Kansas City | 48 | 70 | Seattle | 42 | 54 |
| Key West | 78 | 86 | Tampa | 58 | 80 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 86 | Washington | 46 | 60 |
| Memphis | 50 | .. | Wichita, Kan. | 52 | 62 |
| Miami, Fla. | 74 | 86 | Williston, N.D. | 32 | 34 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 28.
B—Maximum Oct. 27.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 10:05 p. m., Saturday 10:23 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 11.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.


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| Chickens, 4 lb. average | lb. | 23c |
| Armour's Star Hams | lb. | 16c |
| Armour's Smoked Shoulders | lb. | 10c |
| King Arthur Flour | 24-lb. bag | 95c |
| Quaker Corn Meal | pkg. | 7c |
| J. A. Head Rice | 1 lb. pkg. | 6c |
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## EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Non-partisan political meeting, with Republican, Democratic and Socialist representatives, 8. Open to public. Also free recreation night for senior girls, swimming, bowling, roller skating, 7 to 10.

Field and Forest Club: Halloween dance, Music Box, 284 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Tremont Temple: Dream pictures, "Motoring Through England and Scotland," by M. Branson de Cou, 8:15.

American-Scandinavian Forum: Annual meeting, talk on "Knut Hamsun," by Prof. Joseph Wiehr, Smith College, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 8:15.

University extension division, State Department of Education: Opening lecture in series on "Foreign Affairs," by Prof. Francis B. Sayre, Harvard Law School, Sever Hall, Harvard University, 7:45.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 8.

"Budgetaire," bazaar, old-time minstrel show and other entertainment, Trinity Church, Newton.

Welcoming meeting to Mr. David Pinski, sponsored by prominent Jewish organizations, with musical and entertainment program, Memorial High School, Warren and Townsend Streets, Roxbury, 8.

Massachusetts Grand Assembly, Order of Rainbow Girls: Annual grand session and banquet, welcoming address by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, followed by memorial service, George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 6.

Boston University School of Education: Annual harvest dance, school lobby, 8:30.

Halloween dance for Harvard graduate students, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8:30.

Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs' Association: Dinner, meeting, followed by committee reports and talks, Room L, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

"Youth Political Rally," round table discussions on "The Road to Recovery"; address by Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre, daughter of Woodrow Wilson, First Church in Cambridge, Harvard Square, 7.

Southern Club of Boston: Annual members' night and ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Italian Junior League: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

**Theaters**

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film, At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:34, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion, subject: "Issues of Foreign Policy in the Election"; speakers: Mr. Norman Thomas, Mr. Roland S. Morris and Mr. Christian A. Herter; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Exhibition of music and musical toys, auspices library branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, 20 Brattle Street, through Nov. 1.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Massachusetts Grand Assembly, Order of Rainbow for Girls: Eighth annual grand session, election of officers, followed by luncheon meeting and installation of officers, George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, morning and afternoon.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 2.

Buffet luncheon, horse show exhibitors, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Afternoon dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 4:30 to 7.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meetings of Senior and Junior Bird Clubs, 9:30 and 10:30; illustrated lecture, "Seeing London," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

State Teachers College Association: Meetings and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Tremont Temple: Dream pictures, "Motoring Through England and Scotland," by M. Branson de Cou, 2:15.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, Mrs. Cora B. S. Hobson, F. L. S., of London, England, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Boston University: Political meeting, Mr. Norman Thomas, speaker, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, noon.

**Theaters**

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 2:30.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 2:15.
Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film, at 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.

**Music**

Jordan Hall—Guy Maier, 11 a. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

**Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square**—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—French and Dutch paintings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also etchings by Bauer. Through Oct. 29.

**Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street**—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Fanciful designs in line and water color, by Alfred Sevigny. Through Oct. 29.

**Holman's Print Shop, 3A Park Street**—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints of Hiroshi Yoshido. Through month of October.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Annual fall members' exhibition.

**Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street**—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Gardner Gallery, 590 Boylston Street**—Sculptures by Karl P. Skoog. Through Nov. 6.

**Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street**—Paintings by Helen C. Stein, water colors by Elizabeth Lee, metal sculptures by Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

**Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street**—English sporting paintings and prints.

**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

**FOLLANSBEE TO BUILD NEW MILL**

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28—Follansbee Bros. Company will begin construction immediately on a new strip mill for its Follansbee (W. Va.) plant. Estimated cost is $335,000.

### Heads Girl Scouts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MRS. FREDERICK EDEY

## Girl Scout Leader Urges Promotion Of Cheerfulness

Spontaneity is the foundation stone of all character building to be implanted in youthful lives by giving the younger generation something to think about besides the drab mechanics of life, Mrs. Frederick Edey, president of the Girl Scouts, declared on her arrival in Boston for a conference of New England Scout officials.

The secret of Mrs. Edey's success in dealing with young people is found in her interpretation of the requirements for keeping them cheerful. Filling them up with the idea that existence is nothing but a riot of practical necessities does not breed and foster youthful spontaneity, she said.

Scout officials are meeting today at the Hotel Statler and a training course for professional workers will be held over the week-end at Scout headquarters, Cedar Hill, Waltham.

"Character building is an essential of Girl Scouting," continued Mrs. Edey, "and be believe in cheerful characters. Give the girls pretty things, once in a while; let them have a good time, and their whole morale will be better. We believe in giving the girls responsibility, and in keeping them occupied with simple activities; we also believe in teaching them to enjoy life and beauty. The two things are by no means irreconcilable."

## Rogers Is Back With Query 'Who's To Be Elected'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 28—Will Rogers, arriving at Miami after completing a 14,000-mile flight through Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America via Pan American Airways in three weeks, is more enthusiastic about air travel than ever.

Airplanes have been a great thing for South America, he said. Everybody wants to travel by air.

"It's a great trip," he continued, "one that everybody ought to take if he possibly can, and find out how unimportant we are. We North Americans don't mean a thing to those people down there."

There was no question about the humorist's popularity in Miami, however. It is doubtful if anybody ever received a more hearty welcome. Hours before the plane was due from Puerto Rico, the seaplane base of Pan American Airways was packed with automobiles and the shores lined with throngs.

Due to head winds the plane was over an hour late and it was just dusk when two lights flashed out of the eastern sky and a few moments later the graceful flying yacht settled down on Biscayne Bay. Simultaneously a head popped out of the hatch and a broad grin and waving hat proclaimed Mr. Rogers' arrival as the band played "Happy Days Are Here Again."

"Tell me the news," was his first words to the press representatives. "Who's going to be elected?" Asked if he would make any campaign speeches the humorist replied, "Don't kid me."

After meeting Mrs. Rogers and his daughter in New York, Mr. Rogers said he planned to go to Hollywood to make a picture.

## Women Deans Get Code of Conduct

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 28—A dean of women should have a few settled rules of action "to which she sticks through thick and thin," Miss Jane Louise Mesick, dean of Simmons College, declared today, speaking before the division of deans of girls at the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers' Division. However, she added, this does not mean the dean should never change her policies or never make exceptions.

"In dealing with young people," she said, "a dean should demonstrate a 'prayerful and courageous common sense,' prayerful in both its perception of spiritual values and its dealing with susceptible and sensitive human nature; courageous in taking the initiative and setting aside precedents."

Miss Mesick said a dean may be described as a trained, accredited, trusted friend-at-large, adding that the inability to be shocked and fairness are two of the important attributes of the dean.

**EDUCATOR IN EMBROIDERY**

Students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology are going to see how the institute's president from 1881 to 1887 looks in silk embroidery. A portrait of Francis A. Walker, fashioned in this manner, will be presented to the institute by Chinese alumni through the Technology Club of Shanghai. It will be received at the first fall meeting of the Alumni Council next Monday at the Walker Memorial.


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## COL. ROOSEVELT FAVORS HOOVER AS SAFE LEADER

### Radio Speech From Manila Points to Gov. Roosevelt's Radical Supporters

MANILA, Oct. 28 (AP)—In the first campaign address brought by radio across the seas in American political history, Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Governor-General of the Philippines, today urged the reelection of President Hoover, whom he characterized as a man "capable of facing the crisis."

Colonel Roosevelt, son of the former President, a life-long Republican and distant cousin of the Democratic candidate, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, rose early in the morning on Friday here that his words might be carried to the voters in America on Thursday evening.

After lauding President Hoover's economic measures, Colonel Roosevelt concluded with, "For the good of the nation we must elect Herbert Hoover."

"The United States is still American and is going to stay so," he told his distant audience. "That is the issue in the campaign and we will fight it out on those lines.

"We do not wish our country to be made a laboratory for wholesale experiments in government ownerships, tariff tinkering or currency inflation. . . .

"I do not accuse the Democratic bearer of advocating all these theories. However, they are all held in a lesser or greater degree by component elements of the group that is backing him.

"President Hoover, on the other hand, when reelected will be concerned only with carrying on the sound common-sense policies he has been advocating, policies in accord with American principles, policies which if adopted will safely guide our country through these dangers."

Colonel Roosevelt said from his distant vantage point he was able to "see more clearly the conditions of our country as compared to other countries."

"I can see more clearly how fortunate we are, in spite of our misfortunes," he added.

"I am fully aware of the suffering at home, for every mail brings to me here in the Philippine Islands letters from people who are out of work, who want aid, or who want a position. I do not for a moment belittle these trials.

"I know what they are and feel with the sufferings, but I can see, however, in spite of the difficulties through which our country is going, its condition is infinitely better than that of the vast majority of the rest of the nations of the world."

## Hyde Calls Hoover Great Progressive

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (AP)—The cause of the country's two major political parties was pleaded last night before the electorate of southern California, by three national figures—Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State. This section has long been a Republican stronghold.

Speaking in Los Angeles, Mr. Hyde turned criticism on the leaders of the nation's progressive political group, charging it had "abandoned sound progress" for "evasive political expediency." He characterized President Hoover as "the greatest progressive on earth."

Forty miles away in Pomona, Mr. McAdoo, running as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator from California, assailed the political tour of the Secretary. He said the Secretary of Agriculture "ought to stay on his job in Washington and demonstrate his ability to do something for the farmers besides making political speeches," Mr. Colby, speaking in Los Angeles, described the President as one who has not been "and never will be or can be an American President." "He does not know our life," Mr. Colby said. "He does not sense nor has he ever traced to its sources the intellectual and moral currents of American life."

**Plan for European Steel Cartel Revived**

(Continued from Page 1)

able confidence that a marketing cartel can be formed. With production and sale thus controlled, the European steel industry, it is pointed out, should be in for better times.

American producers have always looked on the steel cartel with benevolent favor. In so far as it kept European prices up, it was good for American exporters, and they have never found any prejudicial influences at play. Similarly, English producers have reaped indirect benefits from the cartel, though often under pressure to join it.

With reconstitution of the group, hope is expressed that British producers will eventually come to it. However, British steel products, like American, are of a higher quality and higher price than those of continental Europe, and neither Britain nor America is a natural member of the grouping. But with British heavy industry going through a period of internal revolution, some sort of international organization is thought by many observers to be more likely than previously.

Specific plans for reforming the steel cartel began to take shape at a recent meeting of Irma, the International Rails Manufacturers' Association, which is a subsidiary cartel. Thus are signs of a return to normal conditions in heavy European industry gradually becoming apparent.


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## Defraying Costs Of Camping Sites Becomes Issue

Increasing popularity of the 14 automobile camping sites in the White Mountain National Forest, one of the most intensively used areas of its kind in the United States and visited by 2,000,000 people annually, has given rise to administrative problems costing money for which there are no federal appropriations, it was explained at a meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today under the auspices of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Maj. Robert Y. Stuart, chief forester of the United States; Mr. Joseph C. Kircher, in charge of the national forests in the Appalachian Mountains, extending over 10 states, and Mr. James E. Scott, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest for many years, with about 30 people interested in recreational policies in the White Mountain National Forest discussed the question of revenue from tourists using this forest. Heretofore there have been no charges, the White Mountain forest administration providing extensive sanitary provisions, guards, policing and traffic regulating.

Many interested people feel that the public should be entitled to use the Government-owned forest fully, as public property, but they recognize that administrative problems must be met, and that a small fee be charged to those using special facilities and privileges.

Proposals to rent cottage sites as in the larger western national forests are frowned upon by New Englanders because of the small area involved in the White Mountain forests and the excessive number of visitors. It is felt that adoption of a rental policy would result in the several hundred non-profit organizations in New England such as churches, schools, Boy Scout groups and other such organizations wanting separate camping establishments, thus limiting the forests relatively to a few.

## Progress Reviewed By City Managers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28—The city manager experiment has made good! This opinion, along with a review of accomplishments, based on 20 years of close observation of its growth, was given by Col. H. M. Waite, chief engineer of the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, at the banquet which brought to a close the annual conference of the International City Managers' Association.

Colonel Waite, a pioneer in the movement, having served many years ago as city manager of Dayton, Ohio, the first of the larger cities to adopt this form of government, is disappointed, however, in the slowness of the movement's present growth. In the long list of achievements, the principal ones he mentioned were better streets, cleaner cities, fire inspections, more alert police forces, better, larger and improved parks and playgrounds, reduction of mortality rates, city planning and improved relations with utilities.

In his annual report to the association, Mr. Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, stated that 12 cities adopted the city manager form during the year ending June 30, 1932. With this addition there are now 430 city manager cities in the world, 413 of which are in the United States.

Mr. C. A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, was elected president of the association for the coming year.

**TAX STUDIES MORE INVOLVED**

Requirements in the reporting of individual, corporation and fiduciary income returns have been so altered by the passage of the new federal revenue tax law that the regular Saturday afternoon income tax course offered by the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance will start on Nov. 5, one month ahead of schedule, it is announced. The course has been extended to cover 12 lectures on federal taxes and three on Massachusetts state taxes. It will be completed in February.


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### At the Hollis

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-White Studio, New York

Joseph Macaulay, Who Will Play Archibald Grosvenor in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," Next Week.

## Boston Link Urged In North Atlantic Terminals Chain

Possibility of making the recently leased Boston Army Base piers part of a chain of north Atlantic tidewater terminals and inland warehouses was stressed today at a meeting of port executives from a number of cities at the Algonquin Club.

Plans for increasing the flow of commerce through the Port of Boston were discussed, and methods outlined for attracting the interest of shippers and receivers of freight in the Midwest to the Port of Boston.

Leasing of the Boston base to a group of Boston men, who submitted bids for its operation to the United States Shipping Board, is the culmination of a prolonged effort to secure private operation of the base, on the part of the Boston Port Authority, Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

Mr. Gerrit Fort, chairman of the directors, announced that Mr. Harvey C. Miller of Philadelphia has been made president of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, under direction of the Boston group, which comprises the directors. Mr. Leo J. Coughlin has been made general manager of the company and Capt. William A. Hindon, pier superintendent for the Shipping Board, has been given similar authority for the new operators of the base.

## SALESMEN OUTLINE DESIRABLE METHODS

Modern methods for obtaining selling efficiency were outlined at the meeting of the Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the chamber today. Under direction of Mr. Harry R. Tosdal, president of the club, and professor at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, selected members of the club outlined various policies used by them in directing daily selling programs.

Advantages and disadvantages of the standard or "canned" sales talk were set forth, and among other important activities of salesmen discussed were the routing of salesmen, methods of interviewing customers and prospects, the use of sales quotas and the planning of schedules to eliminate waste of time.

**BOSTON FIRM GETS CONTRACT**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, today approved a contract at $784,754 to the Bay State Dredging & Contracting Co., East Boston, Mass., for dredging New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, Mass.

**GRAHAM-PAIGE NET LOSS**

Graham-Paige Motors Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $965,777 compared with net loss of $2,333,447 in the like 1931 period.

## READING RATES WAR OUTLAWRY AS FIRST ISSUE

### Seek Aid of Canadians in Strengthening Cause of World Peace

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Oct. 28—More important than overcoming economic and financial difficulties is the establishment in the immediate future of a world understanding for the permanent outlawry of war, declared the Marquis of Reading, famous British jurist and member of the House of Lords, speaking as the luncheon guest of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, to assembled senators, commoners and the parliamentary press.

While the two great problems confronting the world today, Lord Reading began, are the financial situation and the danger of war, he devoted most of his talk to the latter subject. He believed that the former could be traced to the World War, which had destroyed confidence and raised up insuperable trade barriers between nations. He declared that all of the treaties and agreements in the world would prove unavailing to correct conditions unless they were pervaded with straight dealing.

Referring briefly to inter-allied war debts he reminded his hearers that there were only three possible ways of meeting them, either by gold, goods or service, and that in the absence of gold there remained but the transfer of goods.

Turning to disarmament, Lord Reading said: "It is my great desire to devote myself in every possible way to secure and perpetuate peace throughout the world. The grave question is, are we to look forward to stability of peace or to continued contest in armaments, which must sooner or later result in war? I am striving to enlist your cooperation and influence.

"Unless the League of Nations can carry on successfully during the next few years it is doomed, and you know what that means. However, the League of Nations is not the only league making for peace. Of very great importance is the Pact of Paris, or Kellogg treaty, because the United States is a party to it.

"As a result of this pact, which denounces war as an instrument of policy, the signatories of the League could call on the United States to join them in bringing influence to bear on the Sino-Japanese trouble. If we can make this pact and the League of Nations secure, then we can achieve the collective influence of the whole world to prevent war. But until we have the certainty of definite concerted action when problems arise there is no security."

Everything, Lord Reading said, now depended upon the restoration of good faith throughout the world, and he appealed to all to strive constantly toward this end.


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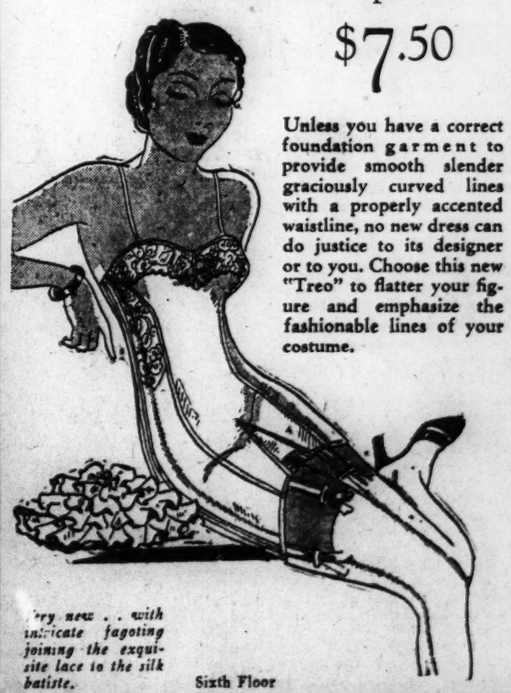
...ery new . . with intricate fagoting joining the exquisite lace to the silk batiste.
Sixth Floor

# SMITH PLEADS FOR ROOSEVELT IN BOSTON SPEECH

## Hoover Administration Held to Have Misled Public on Deficit

Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, speaking to a Boston audience of more than 10,000 people last night, emphasized that he had come to New England to urge the election of Roosevelt and Garner on Nov. 8.

Following this declaration, he launched into an attack on President Hoover, who, he asserted, lacked the essentials of leadership, and charged the present Administration with incompetency on the handling of proposed sources of taxation.

Taking Hoover's Detroit speech point by point, the speaker tried to show what he considered were "gross exaggerations." The chief points in his arguments were that the present Administration had failed to meet the brunt of growing taxation with a well-laid counter attack of protective measures and had misled the public with regard to the budget deficit. Every form of taxation calculated to annoy and distress, he said, was imposed upon the people at a time when they were least able to bear it.

Mr. Smith said, in part:

Let us take a little look at that Detroit speech. The President, speaking about the finances of the country, said in answer to the Democratic candidate that even if he stopped all public works, stopped everything, he would have to finally take $500,000,000 from the veterans, and he said that would be a grave injustice.

A great injustice to whom? To the taxpayers. That is the gross injustice, because there are men receiving money from the Federal Government today that not only never left this country but never saw any kind of service, were never injured in the service or have no disability directly traceable to the service.

In the meantime, with every opportunity at hand, absolutely nothing was done by the Republican Administration to curtail the cost of government, although it was pledged from the platform of 1920 right up to the platform of '28, the promise of reorganization and reconstruction of the Federal Government in order to cut out overlapping and waste and duplication of effort, looking not only to efficiency but to a greater economy in the conduct of the nation's business.

If I was to be asked tonight what in my opinion was the greatest failure of the existing Administration, I would be compelled to say that they left the people of this country entirely in the dark with regard to the all-important function of government — the proper adjustment of our financial condition.

**Deficit of $1,000,000,000**

In 1930 the United States Treasury was facing a deficit of $1,000,000,000; one billion, and not a single word was said about it; not a single line was penned about it. Why? Because the Administration was living in the hope that things would rectify themselves, and if you study that expression to its last and final analysis it is the whole story of the present Republican Administration, living constantly in the hope that things would take care of themselves.

Now the President in the Detroit speech complained very bitterly about an item of $322,000,000 that he claims was forced upon him by the Democratic legislators at Washington.

Well, what is the analysis of that? Two-thirds of that amount is subject to his direct control, and I challenge anybody to deny it.

The other third is for federal highways, and, incidentally, let me say this, that one-third is the only part of all of that money that gave employment to anybody or provided a job for a single man, and I am forced to the conclusion tonight that the Democratic legislators in Washington did a good job when they forced that on Hoover. . . .

Then it was that the Administration suddenly woke up to the necessity for new and additional forms of taxation, and consequently in the spring of this year at a time when the people could least bear it, at a time when taxation was a great hardship, at a time when taxation was bound to retard business and economic recovery, we have the great bureau in Washington when all of the new and additional and burdensome so-called nuisance taxes were imposed upon the American people; gasoline, the additional penny when you mail a letter, the tax on amusement.

**Blaming Democrats**

Now, I was amused at that Detroit speech to see the President blaming all the failures of his Administration upon the Democratic House of Representatives. That's an easy way to get away from it. Blame it on somebody else. What about the Republican members of that House? Was he able to hold them? He was not. Was he able to deliver them for his policies? He was not.

While we are talking now on that subject, what about the governors of our eastern states here? What about Governor Roosevelt of New York, who had a hostile Republican Legislature to deal with, but at the same time made a record of achievement that made him prominent enough throughout the United States to be nominated for the Presidency?

What about your own Governor? The constructive reforms inaugurated in this State for the benefit and in the interest of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were enacted upon his initiation with the force of public opinion behind them, in spite of a Republican Legislature.

Well, another favorite excuse for the trouble is: shocks from abroad. Hoover once contended that we were a self-contained nation and that we didn't need any help from anybody. But when bad times came upon us, the shocks from abroad indicated that he changed his mind and came to the conclusion that we had to have some help from abroad, and when we didn't get it, it was called a shock.

**One More Character**

Now we have got one more character to deal with, and we will do the best we can with him. He is the President pro tem of the Senate, the Senator from New Hampshire. If I was picking a part for him in this drama, my mind would go back to the old-time play, the Take It or Leave Man, and I would give him the part of Hawkshaw, the detective.

I know that the younger folks in the audience do not remember that old-time play, but I can see some of the old gray hairs like my own that smile and must understand the Take It or Leave Man. Hawkshaw was always in disguise, and when he caught the villain the part of his play that took the boys in the gallery was when he rushed in and said, "Now that the papers are found, who will take them?" The old fellow says, "I will." "Who? Who are you?" He pulls off the whiskers and he says, "Hawkshaw, the detective."

Now, you know I am not a suspicious person by nature. I am not born that way.

I have the kindliest feeling for every living being. But I am a little bit suspicious when Senator Moses gets so terribly excited and wrought up and speaks with a sob in his voice because I was not nominated and what a terrible thing it was.

And when I see the Senator in Southampton, L. I., in the month of September, when there are no political meetings—and certainly it is known as a watering resort where a great majority of the people do not vote, but where I have a great many friends, both Democrats and Republicans—and he gets up on a platform to tell what a terrible thing was done to me in Chicago, I am a little bit suspicious.

I said we were home tonight, and that compels some pretty frank speech from me because we are around the table and I am talking to you.

And this is what I want to emphatically say to you: I was not satisfied with that Chicago convention, and I know that you were not satisfied with it. But listen, we will settle these problems in our party. We don't want any advice, and above everything else we want no sympathy from Senator Moses or from his Republican cohorts.

**Secretary of War**

Now, I am going to pass over the next performer very quickly, and that is the Secretary or War, Hurley. I don't know how much he had to do with advising the President with respect to his treatment of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, but I know that that treatment was wrong.

The President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. These men that camped in Washington belonged to the United States Army. It was his business to go and talk to them. It was his business to explain the situation of the finances of the country with respect to the claim that they were making.

That wasn't too much for him to do. He should have done it. Instead of that, they were encouraged to remain there in Washington until the sanitary conditions surrounding their camp life was such that they had to be driven from Washington by the armed forces of the United States, and the genial Secretary of War went out to try and explain why it should be done.

Now, let me conclude by speaking of the Democratic candidates in the New England district. It would take a little time to enumerate them all. They are familiar to you. They should be supported. The election of a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House of Representatives is absolutely essential to any success. You know that as well as I do what we do, we do by law.

But I just want to say something here in Massachusetts about the favorite son, your own Governor. I could work myself up to a white heat, I could spend half an hour on this platform, but I can only say what comes quickly to my lips from a suppressed heart, that the leading figure of the national convention, your Governor, justified in every respect the great majesty, the great dignity, the great loyalty and the great devotion of Massachusetts.

### A Timely Prod

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

# G. O. P. EXPECTS SMITH SPEECH TO AID HOOVER

## Declares It Opens Way for President in New Jersey

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—With a wide political consensus that Mr. Alfred E. Smith's "bigot" speech in Newark on Tuesday has set the stage auspiciously for President Hoover's invasion of New Jersey next Monday when the President is en route to the major campaign rally of his eastern canvass in New York City, elaborate arrangements have been completed for his arrival at Newark with Mrs. Hoover.

New Jersey is usually Republican in presidential years, and was lost to Mr. Smith in 1928 by a good 300,000, despite his appeal to the wets in this avowedly wet area. A Democratic trend had been noticeable this year, however, largely arising out of depressed business conditions, but Mr. Smith's revival of the religious issue is bringing about extensive revision of estimates among the Democrats.

Of the eight stops scheduled for the President on Monday, four will be in New Jersey—at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. With the arrival of the presidential party at Newark at 4:45 p. m., an automobile parade will escort it to the Mosque Theater, where the President will speak. Since an overflow meeting is certain, an adjoining hall has been equipped with loudspeakers to carry his speech to thousands outside Mosque Theater and other loudspeakers have been placed in Lincoln Park. From Newark, the President and Mrs. Hoover will come to New York City.

In bringing the battle to Governor Roosevelt's home state, Mr. Hoover's managers expect him to crystallize the odds already in his favor in the Empire State and throughout the New England area, where the Democrats face their chief opposition and where the efforts Mr. Smith is now making to swing his embittered anti-Roosevelt factions into line at the eleventh hour are believed to be too belated to be of wide effect.

Meanwhile the campaign in this area is being carried forward aggressively by the President's Cabinet members. Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills spoke at Utica last night and thence will go to Worcester, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., for addresses. On Nov. 2 he will return to New York for speeches in Brooklyn and Buffalo, crossing over to New Jersey for the campaign wind-up.

In his Utica speech, Mr. Mills reviewed Democratic rule in New York State, denouncing it for "reckless extravagance," and re-stressing the $900,000,000 reduction in the national debt achieved by the Republican Administration at Washington during the year of plenty.

Turning from the Roosevelt state administration, Mr. Mills criticized the New York Governor's lack of definiteness on national issues and declared that, as compared with President Hoover's record of "definite and concrete action as a guaranty for future performances," Mr. Roosevelt offered only "vague and conflicting promises."

Mr. Mills touched in particular on the President's stand on prohibition, which he praised as offering "a constructive solution" to the demand for a change in the dry laws that would not mean a return to preprohibition conditions.

**Malone Speaks for Hoover**

Simultaneously, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, well-known lawyer and Tammany delegate to the Democratic national convention last June, in a nation-wide radiocast last night urged the reëlection of President Hoover, commending his efforts in the "economic panic that fell upon America." Mr. Malone voiced doubt in the stability of Mr. Smith's support of the Democratic presidential nominee, declaring that he was not convinced of its sincerity and stating that he did not believe Mr. Smith considered Governor Roosevelt "able and equipped to handle the great problems the nation faces."

On the New Jersey front, Mr. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France, carried forward his stumping campaign for the reëlection of President Hoover with a speech at Perth Amboy in which he declared that the radical and conservative extremes in the Democratic camp were impossible of reconciliation and would preclude agreement on any nationally constructive program.

Governor Roosevelt had made a clear bid for radical support, he said, at the same time having in his entourage well-known and almost extreme conservatives.

"You can't mix oil and water," he continued, "neither can you dovetail or reconcile the views of 'Al' Smith with those of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Neither can you devise or carry out a constructive program that will ever meet their opposing theses of government."

The President's policies of tariff protection and reconstruction are bringing him strong support from business men in all parts of the country, according to reports at Republican headquarters. Another notable name was added to this list today in the announcement by Mr. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, that he personally intended to vote for President Hoover and was ready to advise anybody in his organization who sought advice on his vote. This followed upon the recent statement of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the corporation, favoring continuation of the Hoover Administration.

## Hoover Speeds West With New Armament

(Continued from Page 1)

opponents in 1929. The protests of leading lawyers continue to come into the Republican council chambers on this aspect of the Roosevelt address. For example, former Senator Chester I. Long (R.) of Kansas pointed out that Presidents Lincoln, Taft, Harding and Hoover had all appointed associate justices to the Supreme Court who were not Republicans, and that President Taft named a Democrat to be Chief Justice of the august body.

The complete nonpartisanship of the court is stressed on all sides and Governor Roosevelt's statement is resented on the ground that it implies he will himself treat the tribunal as a political body and name only Democrats to membership if elected.

**Will Meet Party Leaders**

According to the plans being made for the President's reception in Indianapolis tonight Mr. Hoover will be greeted with an old-fashioned torchlight procession. Advices say the Republican committee is planning a tremendous ovation for their candidate. He will speak from the field house of the Stadium of Butler College on the outskirts of the city at 7:30 p. m., central time. During his stay in Indianapolis the President and Mrs. Hoover will be the guests of Governor and Mrs. Harry G. Leslie.

Further details of the New York itinerary have also been given out. The train is scheduled to arrive in the Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 6:05 p. m. Mr. Hoover will motor immediately to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which is the Republican headquarters for the eastern division. Arrangements have been made for the President to receive in his hotel suite various party leaders and groups, besides several hundred disabled World War veterans.

The President and Mrs. Hoover with a few close friends and campaign associates will dine in a private suite at the hotel, after which they will proceed directly to Madison Square Garden, where President Hoover will begin his speech at 9 p. m. The President and his party will return to the special train at midnight and will arrive in Washington at 7 a. m. Tuesday.

## Ford Shatters Charge Of Coercing Employees

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Henry Ford sent the following message yesterday to the eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee:

"No Democratic leader called it coercion when I personally introduced 40,000 of our employees, all we had at that time, to Woodrow Wilson at our Highland Park plant."

Mr. George Akerson, former secretary to the President and official at the headquarters, said the telegram from the manufacturer was a "reply to the recent Democratic charges that Mr. Ford was attempting to coerce his workers to vote for President Hoover."

## Hurley Views Roosevelt As New Dictator

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt could not redeem one-tenth of the promises he has made during his campaign if he were the most powerful dictator on earth, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, said here last night, under the auspices of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania.

The United States is emerging from the "depression" solvent, stable and confident of the future, Secretary Hurley said, while the same "depression" has meant revolutions in 18 nations of the world, with widespread monetary troubles and loss of the gold standard in many countries.

Mr. Hurley asserted that the Democratic candidate for President had "charged the Republican Administration with all the ills that ever beset the human race," including the failure of the stock market. For the Administration to have stopped the sale of doubtful securities, Secretary Hurley said, would have usurped the powers of New York State, where most of the securities were issued, and traded in.

"Why hasn't Roosevelt done for the purchasers of doubtful securities what Charles E. Hughes did for the purchasers of life insurance?" Mr. Hurley asked, in answering Roosevelt's charge that the sale of securities is interstate commerce and therefore under Federal jurisdiction, with the reminder that life insurance policies also are interstate, but also came under the laws of the state wherein they operated.

"If the Governor were a good Jeffersonian," Mr. Hurley stated, "he would attempt to uphold the sovereignty of his state instead of attempting to shunt jurisdiction in local matters to the Federal Government."

Mr. Hurley praised the American form of government, with its opposition to bureaucracy, or autocracy, its ultimate authority resting in the people, adding that Roosevelt's promises, if put into effect, would mean the most powerful autocracy on earth.

**BRAZILIAN TROOPS QUELL RIOT**

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 28 (AP)—Federal troops stationed here during administrative reorganization following the unsuccessful Sao Paulo revolt, were obliged to use rifles and sabers Wednesday against civilians demonstrating against their presence. It was the third such disorder this week.

# Not All Dry Law Opponents, It Is Found, Are Wholly Wet

## Several Industrialists Are Cited Who Insist on Their Employees Being Abstainers, but Who See Need for Changing Amendment

Industrialists who enforce strict rules against drinking in their factories and yet profess opposition to the national prohibition laws still must be classed as opposed to liquor, an analysis of the attitude of two men who come under the classification indicates.

The support of repeal and modification moves by these industrial leaders is not recognized by dry organizations as the result of a fair and thorough investigation of the question, but common ground is found in mutual recognition of the harm in alcohol, and the necessity of eliminating it in some way.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Oct. 28—Factory rules, which demand alertness and ingenuity on the part of thousands of General Motors employees, are enforced as strictly today as they were four years ago when Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, publicly credited prohibition with having "increased our industrial efficiency."

"When intoxication interferes in any way with production, General Motors simply does not stand for it," a plant official said. "The drinking man is a menace and a liability; he is a hazard not only to himself but to fellow workmen. Further, the influence that he may have upon those around him is not conducive to efficiency, but engenders discontent and a form of insubordination which are a constant drag on the employer's honest expectation of profit."

When Mr. Sloan admitted that prohibition had made an important contribution to industry the wheels were humming merrily and manufacturers were focusing a liberal share of their attention on plant output, and utmost efficiency was necessary to meet the demands of the buying public. So, it seemed reasonable and right that sobriety should claim a large part of the credit for efficiency.

**Situation Tightens Up**

Then came the reversal. Production caught up with the procession. Industrialists took their minds somewhat off plant methods and concentrated on the new paramount problem of converting manufactures into cash. While, in the words of President Hoover, the country was "contending with forces at home and abroad which still threaten the safety of civilization," leaders were influenced to abandon precepts established in the economic calm of normal times.

Mr. Sloan joined them and is now recorded as "definitely convinced that the road to greater temperance is through repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." According to published statements he is now an advocate of some form of government control of the liquor traffic.

At the same time that some of the nation's influential leaders have bolted the dry cause, hundreds of Michigan business and professional men, the clergy and laity, joined by thousands of young men and women, have taken the opposite view of the proposal to wipe out the state liquor laws and set up a liquor control system.

They point out that through all the history of the traffic, booze never has had any moral standing. Therefore, they have united their forces against the move to legalize "light wine and beer." They emphasize the absurdity of "cloaking an outlawed business with official robes, such as a state control commission, and giving it a place of respectability along with pure food, agriculture and conservation departments."

**Deal Wholly With Facts**

Plant officials of General Motors here do not attempt to reconcile opinions, formed in the heat of controversy, with the facts and convictions based upon close study of plant and personnel, when production brought out the best in industrialists, engineers and analysts.

Their comment is that production schedules must be adhered to, if they are to hold their jobs, and that means the workmen under them must do likewise. All of them agree that no employee can indulge freely in liquor and expect to hold his job. Some eliminate themselves, while others get fired outright.

General Motors plants, divisions and subsidiaries are located in all parts of the country, and officials explain that many of the units are individually managed, each having its own rules and practices.

Just how far a factory employee may carry his drinking habits is largely up to his foreman, it was said, for in the main there are no posted shop rules against liquor.

"However, it is the same with General Motors as it is with other lines of industry," a superintendent said. "Intoxication cannot be tolerated. Production managers, superintendents and foremen have no other choice than to see that only sober and reliable men are kept on the pay rolls."

## TORONTO HONORS NOTED SCOTSMAN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—St. Andrew's University has still some of the monastic spirit of fifteenth century learning, declared Sir James C. Irvine, principal of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, in an address on the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Toronto. The degree was conferred by Sir William Mulock, its chancellor.

The individuality of the Scottish university is retained partly because of its isolation in a geographical sense, said Sir James. He delivered to the University of Toronto a scroll from St. Andrew's, with congratulations on the past work of the university, and expressing confidence in the future under the new president, Dr. H. G. Cody.


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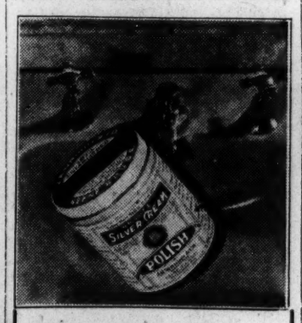

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## Mrs. Boole Keeps Her Vote Secret

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National and World Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, announced yesterday that she has indorsed no presidential candidate, but that she will vote in the Nov. 8 election.

"I am opposed to the prohibition planks in both major party platforms," she said, "but there are other issues involved on which we all should vote. I shall take these other issues into consideration and vote as my conscience and judgment dictate."

Mrs. Boole said she was suggesting to other members of her organization that they decide on one candidate and then write that candidate saying that they favor the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment..

"I don't think," she said, "I should personally make any announcement as to who I will vote for. I will say I am enrolled as a Republican."

# MORE INTEREST IN SCHOOLS BY PARENTS SOUGHT

## Leader of Parent-Teacher Group Calls for Entertaining Meetings

Programs in parent-teacher association meetings are the most important factor in the movement for coöperation between the home and school, Mrs. C. R. Roe, field secretary of the National Parent-Teacher Association, told the Massachusetts convention at the second and last day's session at the Hotel Statler today.

She pointed out that many parents are dragged to the meetings by their children and something must be given to them in the program to draw them again. Mrs. Roe declared that the parent-teacher association meeting should be progressive and should keep up to the times.

One of the great works of the movement, she said, is to develop leaders, for the "success of the parent-teacher association is measured by the number of leaders it has developed."

She urged the 200 persons present to make the meetings interesting from an entertainment standpoint, adding that the entertainment should be used to "put across" the topic of the day. However, she warned against too much emphasis on entertainment.

She then gave the audience a definition of education as that which is left "after you have forgotten all you have learned," or "the difference it has made in your life."

Directors chosen today were: Mrs. Ernest E. Heald, Methuen; Mrs. John R. Nichols, Wellesley; Mrs. Charles P. Swan, West Springfield; Mrs. William S. Taylor, Worcester, and Mrs. Philip M. Wentworth, Wellesley. The nominating committee members elected were: Mrs. Harvey H. Drown, Cliftondale; Mrs. T. Spencer Greenwood, Belmont, and Miss Mildred M. Hartwell, Greenfield.

School expenditures should not be reduced, but rather increased in times of repression, according to Mr. Bancroft Beatley, associate professor of education at Harvard. He spoke at the twenty-third annual banquet last night. Since they cannot find employment, children are staying in school longer than in boom times, he said, so the responsibilities of the schools are much greater now than formerly, and the work really should be expanded, if anything.

"However, if expenditures must be cut," Professor Beatley said, "temporarily reducing income of teachers is much better than reducing the activities of schools. Maintain the theory of the salary scale, giving young teachers the annual increment expected, and give a percentage cut as seems necessary this year. Next year a smaller or no cut may suffice. Teachers have always been paid partly in a sense of security of the salary scale, so it is only fair to preserve at least the theoretical integrity of it."

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Pigeon of the Boston School Committee called attention to the duty of the schools to train citizens. "It is not enough for schools to graduate successful business people or highly cultured persons," she said. "Those graduates must be good citizens, able to combat the insidious antisocial activities evident today. They must be capable and willing to fulfill the duties of citizenship as well as enjoy its privileges if our schools are to justify their existence."

Vigorous defense of the "vital subjects" of art, music, practical arts and home economics in the public school was voiced at the round table conferences yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John Wood, principal of the Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge, urged that practical arts be provided in schools for students who are not "bookishly" inclined.

If boards must effect economies in school programs, Dr. Fred S. Smith, director of placements, Harvard School of Education, urged that they retrench in decent order. He pleaded that new things should not be cut from school curricula just because they are new.

Mrs. Annette T. Herr, home demonstration leader, Massachusetts State College, called for retention of home economics in the schools, and Mrs. Henry C. Sanborn, former supervisor of art in the Andover public schools, made a plea for art education. Mr. Ralph Schoonmaker, director of music in the Waltham public schools, advocated more choral music in the schools.

## Police Advances Limited This Year

Annual promotional examinations for police officers above the rank of sergeant were denied for this year, at least, as the result of action taken yesterday by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. After a hearing, it was announced that there were sufficient officers on hand to fill any vavancies that might occur.

The plan of holding annual examinations was advanced by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, who pointed out that the Boston police strike of 1919 had caused promotion to high ranks of many who remained on duty. This means, he explained, that many would reach retirement age simultaneously, a circumstance that would require a heavy list of capable men to fill the vacancies to come.

Furthermore, the commissioner expressed the belief that the increased opportunities for advancement would improve the morale of the police force.

## MAINE MAN HEADS HOTEL ASSOCIATION

The New England Hotel Association yesterday elected Mr. Joseph W. Simpson of York Harbor, Maine, president, and Mr. E. P. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt., vice-president. The New England group opened its two-day convention in a joint meeting with the Massachusetts Hotel Association at the Hotel Statler.

Other officers elected yesterday included Mr. William M. Douglass, secretary; Mr. A. D. Converse, treasurer. Vice-presidents for Maine, New Hampshine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut are respectively, Mr. A. J. Champan, Mr. H.H. Randall, Mr. A. E. Martin, Mr. J. J. Hennessy, and Mr. Charles F. Brown, and Mr. A. C. Levin. Directors chosen were: Mr. A. B. Dickey, Mr. Robert H. Boynton, Vermont; Mr. Bradbury F. Cushing, Mr. Gilman Lougee, Mr. Warren Goodspeed, Mr. Robert Jahrling, Massachusetts, and Mr. Frank Furness, Rhode Island.

## PORT CO-ORDINATES SAILING SCHEDULES

Replacing the regular monthly sailing lists issued for years by each of the three railroads serving the port of Boston, a coördinated list is now being prepared by the Boston Port Authority in collaboration with the railroads, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority. The new plan starts with the issue for November sailings, the first issue of which is out today.

Scheduled sailings of all vessels for the entire month of November are shown in the new list, including overseas, coastal and intercoastal. Pertinent information is given in each case, such as the dock from which the vessel sails, points of transshipment to which goods can be sent from Boston, etc.

## T. S. ELIOT TO GIVE PUBLIC LECTURES

Two series of public lectures on "The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, American poet and critc, were announced at University Hall, Harvard, this morning. These lectures will be given in New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, at 8 o'clock.

The subjects and dates of the first series of four lectures are: Nov. 4, "The Relation of Criticism and Poetry"; Nov. 25, "Poetry and Criticism in the Time of Elizabeth"; Dec. 2, "The Classical Tradition: Dryden on Johnson"; Dec. 9, "The Theories of Coleridge and Wordsworth." Mr. Eliot is the present incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry.

## *Furniture Man Orders, 'If Hoover Is Elected'*

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Republican National Headquarters has announced that George A. Wolf and Sons, furniture manufacturers at Mt. Wolf, Penna., had ordered 100,000 board feet of lumber from the Sterling Lumber Company of Philadelphia subject to automatic cancellation if the November election results in a change in national administration.

The reason for the order was given in a letter made public here was that contractors and manufacturers in the Wolf community "have signified their intention of building and expanding in the event the present Administration continues."

## *Which?*

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INVITATIONS TO MANY PARTIES

# *Choice of Party Affiliation By Young Voters Generally Not Result of Own Thinking*

(Continued from Page 1)

Hoover's vigorous and unequivocal stand against it does at this moment make that a point of divergence between the two parties. It is, however, a temporary issue, unlikely to long divide them.

I am not sure but what the best time for a young citizen to determine his party affiliations would be after the ballyhoo, the equivocation, and the false pretense of a presidential campaign is out of the way. And he can still fall back upon the basic divergence between the two parties from which they frequently depart, but to which in the end they always return—namely, that the Republican Party stands for a strong federal Government, and the steady increase in its functions, while the Democratic Party stands for decentralization of government, and the continual reference to the states of problems which the Republicans would reserve for federal action.

**How It Shows This Year**

A fair illustration this year is the insistence of the Democrats that all federal control of the liquor traffic should be abandoned, while the Republicans and President Hoover himself in his acceptance speech, insist that whatever concessions be made to the states, the fundamental of federal control shall be retained.

Most young people in seeking a party association necessarily will be affected by their environment. Rural districts are largely Republican; cities, Democratic. The so-called silk-stocking wards in the cities are inclined to be Republican.

I remember once, years ago, a somewhat radical friend of mine urging woman suffrage, which at that time had not become an accepted fact, said that it was objected that if it went into effect the bad women would vote. "What of it?" he asked. "The bad men vote now, and I am not always sure that in the mass, the bad men do not vote more intelligently and with a greater appreciation of public needs than do the extremely good ones."

Just so in the cities. While the silk-stocking wards may include in their electorate people in comfortable circumstances, and usually with superior advantage in the way of education, they do not always vote with quite as fair a comprehension of the needs of the masses as do the densely populated slum wards.

**Seek to Preserve Privileges**

People enjoying special privileges of any sort are inclined to be governed in their political action by the desire to preserve those privileges. It is this inclination which so frequently makes the vote of that section of the city in which one might expect to find the most intelligent political action disappointing.

It, therefore, is the part of wisdom for the youth at the outset of his life as a citizen to take into consideration many factors in the political problem. What sort of men run the party organizations in his ward or in his city? Is one party governed entirely by some religio-political organization, and another by hungry seekers after special privileges?

These questions the young voter must determine for himsef. He might just as well put out of his mind at the outset that either party is dominated wholly by patriotic considerations, and an eye single to the public good. He must remember also that the party which in one section of the United States may number among its members the great majority of those with whom he would like to be associated, in another section of the country may be controlled and governed by people whose social habits would be offensive to him and whose political ideas are almost equally antagonistic.

This marked difference in personnel and ideals within the same party in different sections of the United States is what gives so much force to the plea that local elections should be kept entirely distinct from national elections, and that in the former party lines should not be regarded.

**Old Practice Continues**

Again, this is the counsel of perfection followed only rarely. In every city people vote Republican or Democratic, when the set issue is between decency and law and crime and vice. For decades political reformers have been trying to break down this practice without success. The difficulty is that the present situation gives steady employment to the professional politicians, and they are, therefore, reluctant to correct it.

In the United States we have three types of elections. The federal election, at which are chosen the President and Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress; State elections, which produce governors, state officials and legislators, and purely local elections, at which county and municipal officers are chosen.

As you descend in the scale from the federal elections party labels become more and more meaningless. The President and the Congress, which operates jointly with him in the enactment of national laws, are properly to be chosen on a platform which sets forth clearly and explicitly the program which the party will follow should it come into power. It is true, that nowadays the platforms are apt to be evasive and the distinctions between parties somewhat obscured. Nevertheless the distinction does exist.

**Differs in Local Elections**

But when we come to state and local elections, the policies which help to differentiate the parties in a national election no longer have pertinence. If the question be of tariff versus free trade, no state officer nor any municipal officer has a thing to do with it. If national parties have split on the question of the League of Nations or the World Court, that bone of contention cannot be wrangled over in the state or city elections, because the officials then chosen have no power over its determination.

Politicians, however, have invented the very convenient doctrine that party majorities in state and city are helpful to federal officials as assuring them of backing at home, and perhaps furnishing timber for future national tickets of the party. There is a modicum of reason in this, but even the advantage which is thus claimed is more than offset by the disadvantage of allowing local issues to be obscured by loyalty to the national party nominee.

That is precisely what happens in most of our local elections, and that is one reason why the intelligent and patriotic youth, in selecting his party will make his allegiance very slight so far as acceptance of local candidates is concerned, however regular he may be in national elections. It is to this point that independence in politics, even to those who desire to associate themselves with one or the other of the old parties, begins. In another article I shall point out the way in which it may be maintained.

# *French Cabinets Fall Easily*

★ ★ ★

## *Single Ministry Can Upset Régime; Greater Power for Premier Advocated*

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SERIES—*Second of Three Articles***

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Special European Correspondence*

PARIS—The Club Social-National, in its project of a reformed constitution for France, which is sponsored by the Quotidien, an important Radical organ, defines the proposed powers of the Ministerial Council and of the Legislative Assemblies. In the first place, the Prime Minister should be, as in Great Britain and other countries, at the head of the Government, but he should not be responsible for any particular administrative department.

It is well seen that at present the French Prime Minister is handicapped because he is not really the chief but is merely a minister like the others, with a department to administer—a sufficient occupation in itself. Sometimes the Prime Minister is also Foreign Minister, and may be called out of the country at a most inconvenient moment. Sometimes he is Finance Minister, and may be involved in all kinds of details. It is urged that he should not take any particular post, but should be above his colleagues.

The number of those colleagues should be determined. There should be a Foreign Minister, and Agricultural Minister, and Air Minister, a Colonial Minister, a Minister of Commerce and Communications, and Educational Minister, a Finance Minister, a War Minister, and Ministers for Home Affairs, Justice, Marine, and Labor. At present the number of ministers varies with every Government. It can be augmented or diminished at pleasure and the attributions of each minister can be modified without regard to the profound and dangerous disorganization that may result.

A good deal of stress is laid on the need for the individual responsibility of ministers. If a minister is revoked by the President, or if he is voted against by the chamber, he alone must resign. Everybody knows that French Government suffers from ministerial instability. Governments fall on an average every six to ten months. They often fall because a single minister has made mistakes or has become unpopular. Obviously if this single minister could be changed when necessary, without bringing down the Cabinet, there would be greater stability.

At the same time a motion of lack of confidence in the Government should be signed by a third of the members of the Chamber. The Government should not be obliged to pose the question of confidence frequently—it sometimes happens that the question of confidence, with the risk of a defeat, is posed three times in a single day—nor should it be possible to present a hostile motion unless there is a substantial percentage of the Chamber ready to support it. Nor should a hostile motion be discussed on the spot, but only three days later.

If a minister is accused before the Supreme Court and is condemned, he should not afterward be amnestied. It has, of course, happened that condemned ministers have returned to power; and though in their case it has been urged that they have been the victims of injustice, it is obvious that the practice is undesirable in that it treats lightly a condemnation that should be regarded with the utmost gravity.

The purport of these proposals is to strengthen the Government as well as the President, and to remedy the feebleness and instability that are apparent to all observers.

## Christian Science Programs on Air

Four programs of the Columbia "Church of the Air," radiocast over the nation-wide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday afternoons, have been allotted during the coming season to radiocasts of Christian Science. The first period, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York, will be conducted by Mr. Adair Hickman, First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, from 1:30 to 2 p. m., eastern time. The program will be radiocast over WAAB, Boston, 1410kc. and 213m.

The service will include readings by Mr. Hickman from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy; also an address by Mr. Hickman. Besides the organ prelude and postlude there will be two solos, entitled "One Holy Church of God" and "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go."

The other dates are:

Jan. 1, 1933, by Mr. James W. Fulton, Committee on Publication for Ontario.

Feb. 5, 1933, by Mr. Hugh Stuart Campbell, Committee on Publication for Illinois.

May 28, 1933, by Mr. Orwell Bradley Towne, Committee on Publication for New York.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Walter Monroe Thompson, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Louise G. Horton, New Haven, Conn.
Wallace Munro, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Loretta Dickie Gunn, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Lillie P. Ames, Newton, Mass.
Catherine B. Case, Bristol, Conn.

**GEORGIA SCHOOL ADMITTED**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, Ga.—The Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, has been admitted to membership in the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

# *Running Presidential Canvass On $5.50 a Day, Thomas' Feat*

## *Socialist Candidate Making Bid That May Yield 2,500,000 Votes*

By WYONA DASHWOOD

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—A tall man, blue-eyed, with a stirring propensity for speaking out his thought on social and economic issues, is running a "shoe-string" presidential campaign in the countrysides of the East, West, South and North these preëlection days that bids fair, according to ballot forecasters, to garner him 2,500,000 votes.

This is Mr. Norman Thomas, second-time standard-bearer of the Socialist Party, and if his political strength materializes as his supporters anticipate, there will be a factor in it other than cloudy economic skies and the growing criticism of the two major parties, for it will have been achieved as a result of the most vigorous stumping schedule a candidate for the Presidency ever undertook, with an overhead that strikes an unheard-of low in campaign expenditures.

Mr. Thomas is back to New York from a 19-day swing inland and to the Pacific Coast, where, from Portland to Los Angeles, he followed in the wake of the Democratic presidential candidate, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. While on this trip he did considerable exploding of the New York Governor's public utility and railroad policies, declaring that, in voicing them, Mr. Roosevelt showed an unmistakable tendency to trim his sails to suit the sensibilities of the conservative East. Indeed, it is the Democratic Party that has drawn most of his fire for its contention that it constitutes the great party of protest in this election.

"Bogus radicalism," Mr. Thomas called it, and in Los Angeles 10,000 persons applauded him.

**Through Wheat Belt**

From Maine to California and back, through the wheat belt and the corn-growing states, in cities and in prairie towns, he has gone talking to schools, colleges, churches, labor unions, labor schools, mass meetings everywhere—and it cost him $229.41, to be exact. Here is a typical item: "Meals, tips, taxi, $1.15."

Before that, he had done a 10-day canvass of New England for $55.45. That was in a second-hand automobile, with Mrs. Thomas his sole entourage as combination secretary and chauffeur. Routing themselves for the most part by way of tourist camps, their total for meals was $16.20; for gas and oil, $22.65; repairs and grease, $4.85; ferry charges and tolls, $6.25; public stenographer, $4, and incidentals, $1.50. There was no publicity man along because, as Mr. Thomas explained, "those people eat well, while we can save a lot by sitting down and studying the menu."

That trip began with Providence and wound through the textile and leather manufacturing regions of Massachusetts and Maine, to Rutland, Vt., where 700 persons came to hear the first presidential candidate to put in an appearance there since Theodore Roosevelt.

Incidentally, when Mrs. Thomas is not on the jump with her campaigning husband, she runs a restaurant in New York City and raises cocker spaniels to help put their five children through college. In her absence, the five take care of these ventures and help address envelopes in Socialist headquarters.

**National Organizers**

However, it is not the Thomas family alone that attests to the careful attention to the dimes and the quarters in the Socialist campaign. One of the chief items in the current canvass is for 12 national organizers, paid $10 to $20 a week. Mr. Thomas is faced with the strictest necessity for making his meetings self-supporting, for he has less than $100,000 to spend in this campaign. He charges admission of 10 or 25 cents, or takes up a collection, and 40 per cent of the returns go to the local organization, the rest to the national party treasury.

Like the two major party candidates, this minority standard-bearer will "deliver his real punches" in the last two weeks before election. He arrived here yesterday with a huge enthusiasm for it, predicting a record Socialist vote this year "that will go down in history as marking the first definite swing to Socialism in this country." He will give himself just two days to straighten the kinks out of his six-foot length from 18 nights in Pullman berths, designed for persons of average height.

Meanwhile he jumped to Philadelphia for a debate with Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. James M. Cox of Ohio, 1920 Democratic standard-bearer, last night.

On Friday he will speak at a rally in Newark, with an afternoon meeting at Morristown; Saturday in Massachusetts, speaking at Lawrence and Lowell, at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in Boston at noon, that night in Tremont Temple, Boston. On Sunday he will be in Connecticut for a speech in the New Haven Arena.

**Rally in New York**

The major Socialist rally in the East will be at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 3, when Mr. James H. Maurer, his running mate; Mr. Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for New York Governor, and Mr. Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor of New York City, will be on the speakers' list with him.

He will speak in and about New York City on the following day, and divide Nov. 5 between New Jersey and New York. On Nov. 6 he is slated for the Bronx Coliseum and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, leaving that night for a final rally on the eve of election day at Milwaukee, where there is a Socialist Mayor.

Mr. Thomas has averaged five speeches a day all along, but, as a matter of fact, he has been on the campaign ever since 1928. His leadership has forced a reclassification of the old wild-eyed radical status of the Socialist Party in this country. A graduate of Princeton, a Congregational minister who left the ministry for the field of social welfare, it has been a good many years now since he seized the Socialist banner, convinced that in Socialism lay the fulfillment of democracy, and his name has become familiar from one end of the country to the other. Along with building new unions, feeding strikers, strengthening the Socialist organizations, he has managed to write a weekly column of labor comment for a chain of newspapers and books and pamphlets.

**Votes for Socialism**

Mr. Thomas remains uncompromisingly a Socialist, insisting always that he wants votes not as an individual, but for Socialism. He has been through a rigorous school of defeats as candidate for the New York City Aldermanic Board, for Mayor in 1929, when he ran up the startling total of 175,000 votes, and for Congress. If he polls the 2,500,000 total estimated on the basis of Literary Digest figures this year, he will be getting two and a half times the votes that went to Eugene V. Debs in 1912.

Political observers hold that the figures may well exceed these estimates, since, in all probability, the poll reached few voters of the most aggressively discontented groups. On the other hand, the poll tax required in some states is expected to keep many of these from voting this year.

Particular attention is being paid to the fact that in the 1928 race about half of the total Socialist vote of 267,420 was concentrated in New York, Illinois, California, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota. This also was true in 1920 and again in 1924, when half the La Follette vote lay in the same seven states, representing 172 electoral votes. In all three contests, barring Wisconsin in 1924, winning pluralities were too large to be affected by this. This year all indications point to a close fight in all seven of these states, making it not altogether impossible today that the Socialist strength may be a decisive influence.

*Socialist Leader*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

NORMAN THOMAS

## Thomas Addresses 2000 In Philadelphia Plaza

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, today was not molested by police when he spoke in Reyburn Plaza, where President Hoover is to speak next Monday on his way from Washington to New York.

The secretary of the Fairmount Park Commission, which has jurisdiction over the plaza opposite the north side of City Hall, had refused a permit for a Socialist mass meeting there for the reason that he had no authority to issue one for a political meeting.

However, unofficial word was conveyed to the Socialist leaders that if they desired to hold a meeting on the plaza there probably would be no interference. Police estimated there were about 2000 persons gather in the plaza when Mr. Thomas mounted the band stand at one end of the open area and began to speak. About 35 park guards were on duty but they had nothing to do but look and listen.

# VOTE--Issues Before Electorate

## MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, ALABAMA and NORTH CAROLINA

Voters in all four of these states will be asked to express their opinions of several important questions at the Nov. 8 elections.

In Massachusetts three questions will be submitted to the voters. They will be asked to decide whether the State shall return to its former policy of holding pre-primary conventions, whether the State shall ratify the "lame duck" amendment to the Federal Constitution and whether plans should be forwarded further to regulate activities of chiropractors. Several local questions will be submitted in various districts.

New York voters will pass on one proposed amendment to the state Constitution and one proposition.

In Alabama several proposed amendments to the state Constitution are among the questions to be submitted to the voters, including one providing for a state income tax.

North Carolina voters will be asked to vote on four proposed amendments to the state Constitution.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to Be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.


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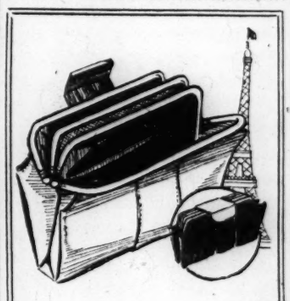
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# ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF RELIEF SHOW INCREASE

## Actual Proportion Lower Due to Excessive Rise in Public Aid

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Hand in hand with the mounting cost of relief granted by public and private agencies has gone an increase in the cost of administration, the United States Children's Bureau reported today on the basis of reports from agencies in all parts of the country.

Both public and private agencies are, however, using a larger proportion of their funds for relief and less for administration, it was indicated. Reports for 1930 and 1931 from 23 agencies in Buffalo, Cleveland, Dayton, Duluth, Louisville, Omaha, the Oranges and Sioux City show that in 1931 total expenditures increased 124 per cent, compared with 1930, but the amount granted for relief increased 130 per cent, while the administration costs increased only 68 per cent, or about one-half as much as the increase in relief grants.

General public departments spent 90 per cent of their total budget for relief in 1930 and 92 per cent in 1931. Mothers' aid departments spent about 92 per cent in both years. Family welfare agencies increased their percentage for actual relief from 65 per cent in 1930 to 76 per cent in 1931. Some of the increase in administrative costs, the children's bureau points out, were due to the fact that very little administrative service was provided formerly in connection with the relief work of public departments in several areas. Recognition of the importance of such service in handling the greatly augmented relief funds of 1931 brought certain rapid increases in administrative expenditures. The upward trend in 1931 in most areas, however, was much more marked in relief grants than in administrative costs.

Cleveland, Ohio, managed to decrease its costs of administering public relief in 1931 4.3 per cent, while its expenditures increased 142 per cent. Duluth, Minn., decreased its public relief administration costs 3.5 per cent while the total spent increased 164 per cent. While increasing the amount of relief given, private agencies in Buffalo, N. Y.; Denver, Colo.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hartford, Conn., reduced their administration costs in 1931 compared with 1930.

Figures from important relief giving agencies in Buffalo, Cleveland, Dayton and Louisville showed definite increase in each area in 1931 in the amount of public financing of direct and work relief. Buffalo met 84 per cent of its relief cost from the public treasury in 1930 and 89 per cent in 1931. Louisville increased its proportion from public funds from 49 per cent in 1930 to 64 per cent in 1931. For the same period public expenditures for relief in Dayton increased from 36 per cent to 70 per cent and in Cleveland from 47 per cent to 58 per cent.

## *Music*

**Edith Matthews**

Last night in Brown Hall, Miss Edith Matthews, soprano, gave a recital with the assistance of Mr. William D. Strong, pianist, and Mr. Renato Pacini, violinist. Miss Matthews offered three groups of miscellaneous songs, among which were "An die Musik" by Schubert, "Zur Ruh! zur Ruh!" by Wolf, "L'amero sarò constante," from "Il Rè Pastore" by Mozart (with violin obbligato) and songs by Brahms, Strauss, Dvořák, Tchaikovsky, Chadwick and others. In the song by Bach, "On my Shepherd I rely," Miss Matthews again had the assistance of Mr. Pacini. Mr. Strong offered a piano group which comprised works by Chopin-Liszt, Beach, Debussy and Sternberg, to which he added an encore. Mr. Strong also acted as accompanist for Miss Matthews.

As revealed last night, Miss Matthews's voice is a clear, bright-hued soprano of good range. It is best adapted to songs which do not require warm tonal color. It is not adapted to the dramatic type of song, since Miss Matthews herself seems inclined toward understatement in interpretation. Possibly, as in the Bach and La Forge numbers, a restriction in tone production brought about an unfortunate hardness in the top notes, although in Chadwick's "As in waves without numbers" this hardness disappeared, and Miss Matthews rose to a well-planned and freely-produced climax. An audience of good size gave her generous applause, in response to which she made additions to her program.

**Harry Delmore**

Last night in Jordan Hall Mr. Harry Delmore, tenor, offered a program of lieder and arias, which included the "Una furtiva lagrimá," from Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'amore;" "Un di all-azzurro-spazio," from "Andrea Chénier" by Giordane; "Ah! fuyez, douce image," from "Manon" by Massenet, and groups by Duparc, Fauré, Schumann and others. Mr. Reginald Boardman was the accompanist.

Since his last appearance in Boston, Mr. Delmore has had the distinct advantage of study abroad, with excellent results. His naturally fine voice is now well controlled and freely manipulated. If he occasionally brings forward an overabundance of dramatic fervor in the Italian style, one feels disposed to accept it with the thought that eventually Mr. Delmore will find it possible more nearly to equalize his talent for the dramatic and that for the purely lyric.

Mr. Delmore is now able to build a telling climax. His listener is never in doubt that he will reach the peak of a phrase without depleting his no inconsiderable resources. An eagerness to present contrast sometimes leads him into the distortion of a melodic line or into an unbalanced rhythm, but these are faults which may so easily be overcome that this gifted singer will no doubt set about applying remedial measures. If he can succeed in developing to equal degree a sensitiveness to the lyrical which shall match his present dramatic ability, there is no reason, so far as we can see, why Mr. Delmore should not be outstanding among the singers of his race. He was warmly applauded, and added to the printed program.

G. M. S.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Grace Horne's Gallery**

Three exhibitions provide the first showing at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. All the work was done by young women.

Miss Elizabeth Lee as aquarellist has a fine talent. Water colors made in Mallorca reveal her as an artist of spontaneity, good taste, and appreciation of pictorial values. Bostonian training lurks in the background of her enterprise, but she has a native excitement about the work and an ability to sum up the cogent material in a scene and to convey it with a brush that is apt, accurate and discriminating. Miss Lee does not pretend the water color is a formidable medium; she scales it down to smaller, more intimate proportions. Her method is quite frankly a sketching one, but her perceptiveness is so keen that she can hold the interest and enthusiasm of the onlooker. Her work is free of the sluggishness and vacant stretches that occur too often in the larger aquarelles.

Miss Helen C. Stein works in thin oil on paper. The size of her pictures is almost miniature. Miss Stein is personal, thoughtful in her painting, while her co-exhibitor is objective and dispassionate. Miss Stein, through the device of mild distortion and careful choice of tones, evinces a quite distinctive and impressive character in her sitters. Her landscapes prove an even more responsive instrument for moods. The earth colors and lusterless fresco tones, made popular in recent years by painters with a turn for archaisms, are well-handled by Miss Stein. Those who are refreshed by the innovations of such artists as Derain and Matisse may enjoy these charming miniatures.

The trio is completed by Miss Erica Karawina, whose talents have been made manifest to us of late in a number of ways. A notable accomplishment of hers is the decoration of the roof garden of the Fine Arts Theater. At Miss Horne's Gallery there are several masks wrought from metals. There are also figures which Miss Karawina has ingeniously bent from sheets of copper. The manipulation of the metal gives an illusion of three dimensions, of complete sculptural form. The illusion is conveyed inventively. The heaviness and stolidity, too commonly encountered in sculpture is evaded by this method.

Miss Karawina's masks are inspired by the Oriental and African craft. Her use of metal in masks seems less effective than it does in figures.

D. A.

## *San Carlo Opera Company*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

MME. HIZI KOYKE, soprano of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, would distinguish any stage on which she appeared, to measure her by her performance in "Madam Butterfly," New Amsterdam Theater, night of Oct. 24. She would hold her own with the best of associates as actress, and she would maintain her position, generally speaking, as vocalist besides. By conventions of the American stage, Mme. Koyke is likely to have opportunity to show her powers, as far as grand opera goes, only in the two works of the repertory which have a Japanese setting, namely Puccini's "Butterfly" and Mascagni's "Iris." But she can make the first of these memorable to see, and acceptable, as well, for even very particular people to hear. She may have her chance yet to bring the second back to notice.

Let no one take up with the easy explanation that Mme. Koyke succeeds signally in "Madam Butterfly" because she happens to be Japanese and therefore knows how a Japanese woman should dress and how to get around in the special stage furnishings of the piece. Indeed, her costume has a remarkably western look about it, and her style of action is quite different from that which artists impersonating Cio-Cio-San sometimes affect, trying to give the impression of local color. She walks, poses and gesticulates after the best manner of the theater. Not that she, in her turn, imitates steps and attitudes that she fancies to be characteristic of western civilization. She goes rvhthmically and beautifully on her feet, and she indicates her feelings in fashion at once intelligent and charming, by turn of head, swing of arm, lift of finger or whatever movement fits the situation. In brief, she is a dramatic artist, and a rare sort to find among singers.

As for her voice, that, no denying, has a peculiarly native sound. But Italian sopranos have a timbre of their own, and so have German and French. Nevertheless, they all sing according to the same general tradition. Mme. Koyke has evidently been through the regular schooling; and without dispute, she understands how to apply it to the interpretation of an opera rôle.

W. P. T.

## Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

**FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 30**

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BROOKLYN—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 49.34m.

# UTILITY STOCKS DECLARED USED FOR INFLATION

## Dividends, Examiner Says, Paid Out of Surpluses Due to Write-ups

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Testimony that the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation of New York had acquired stocks of several Ohio public utility companies at certain stated values through exchange of its own stock, which it carried on its books at a higher investment value, was given the Federal Trade Commission today by Mr. R. J. Ryder, examiner.

Under questioning by Mr. Robert E. Healy, commission counsel, the examiner said the corporation had issued 1,864,724 shares of its stock with an investment value of $106,235,412 for an equal number of shares of companies it had taken over that had a stated value of $84,234,200. A total surplus, however, of $22,001,213, Mr. Ryder explained, was carried on the corporation's books as a result.

The corporation was said by Mr. Ryder to have acquired 1,498,577 shares of common stock of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation at a stated value of $49,952,566, and to have issued an equal number of its own shares of stock for exchange which it had given an investment value of $71,932,229. The surplus was listed at $21,979,663.

In 1930 Mr. Ryder testified, the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation had declared a 25 per cent dividend, part of which was in stock. The capitalization of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1930, was $387,936,366. It had grown from $260,929,692 on Dec. 31, 1926, he said, adding:

"The total increase in capitalization of $127,006,674 has been acquired by issuance of $53,369,700 of bonds, $7,550,284 of preferred stock and $66,086,690 by issuance of common stock and increase in surplus.

"It might be well to note the security that is behind the bonds and stocks of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. That company being primarily a holding company, does not own in its own right a great amount of physical property, but owns substantially all of the common stock of some 50 operating companies. . . .

"Of the 11 companies having funded debt, there is outstanding $62,063,700, of which $6,010,500 is held by Columbia system companies.

"Of the total par or stated value of preferred and common stock outstanding aggregating $275,570,377, there is held by the public $48,625,200 of preferred stock and $705,475 of common stock, leaving a balance held by Columbia system companies of $226,239,702.

"Thus it will be seen that the securities of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, a holding company, have tangible property behind them which at present is not pledged under mortgages, other than the properties of certain of the 11 companies mentioned above."

## *Radio Tonight*

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—"Maud and Cousin Bill."
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Studio recital.
7:45 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra.
10:30 Republican news flashes.
10:45 NBC, Republican Radio League: Mr. Charles Francis Coe.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Cascade Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Richmond Minton, tenor.
5:15 Talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
7:15 "Melody Lane"; soloist; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
8:30 NBC, Address, President Hoover, from Indianapolis.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Republican Committee! Senator Charles McNary.
10:30 NBC, Elgin Adventurers' Club.
10:45 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 Male quartet.
6:30 Big Brother Bob Emery.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Republican Committee talk.
8:00 Republican State Committee talk.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sears New England Days.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 CBS, All-America Football Show.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Morton Downey; Belasco orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Kresge Varieties; recording.
10:45 Organ recital.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal.
9:15 Mystery drama.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock; organ.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:45 a. m.—Boy Scout Troop of the Air.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Stokes Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Columbia-Cornell game.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Pittsburgh-Notre Dame game.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Noon Day Service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Football game, Ralph Gilroy, reporting.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Pittsburgh-Notre Dame game.
4:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

# NEW ZEALAND BUILDS TO STAND EARTHQUAKES

## Newest Erections Not Affected by Recent Upheavals

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The wisdom of constructing with a special eye to earthquake risk was exemplified in the shocks that shook the Hawke's Bay and Gisborne districts of New Zealand in September of this year. It was found that the buildings erected in Napier after the disastrous visitation of February, 1931, both completed and unfinished, did not show any damage at all. In the little township of Wairoa, where this year's shocks did more damage than those of 1931, the new buildings stood up to the test well, reports the chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who finds in this justification for the precautions that have been written into building regulations.

The risk of a general upheaval in New Zealand was referred to recently by Dr. P. Marshall, consulting geologist to the New Zealand Public Works Department, and one of the leading authorities on volcanology. Earthquakes in the Dominion had an elevating rather than a depressing tendency. As a result of last year's earthquake, the Napier Harbor Board had an additional 6000 acres of land, which promised to be fertile. The land had risen 7 feet at Napier, and up to 9 feet at points farther up the coast. In a big earthquake at Wellington many years ago the land rose 7 feet. Of course, New Zealand was subject to earth movements, but he did not think there was much danger of a big shock.

# Anthony Trollope's Autobiography Presented to the British Museum

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The autographed manuscript of Anthony Trollope's Autobiography has been presented to the British Museum by the Friends of the National Libraries. The manuscript was acquired from the author's family through the instrumentality of Mr. Michael Sadlier, a Trollope authority.

The donation occurs at a time when the Victorian novelist is enjoying a revival of popularity. In recent years Trollope's imaginative county of Barsetshire has been visited by hosts of modern readers, whose interest in the Victorian writer has been inspired by the reissue of his works. Mr. Sadlier and Mr. Hugh Walpole are among present-day writers who have crusaded on behalf of Trollope, whose Barsetshire farm and political novels have been given a new lease of life.

The Trollope manuscript claims to throw new light upon events among writers of the Victorian era, and some previously misunderstood incidents in the life of Thackeray are explained in the document. When the autobiography was originally published some passages of the manuscript were omitted from the book. These are now available to students of the period.

Trollope's Autobiography is one of the few autobiographical volumes that proved distinctly disadvantageous to its author on publication. Trollope's candor that he wrote for money, and that he turned out his novels to a hard and fast schedule of hours, disappointed many of his admirers and the sale of his work fell to a great extent on the appearance of his autobiography.

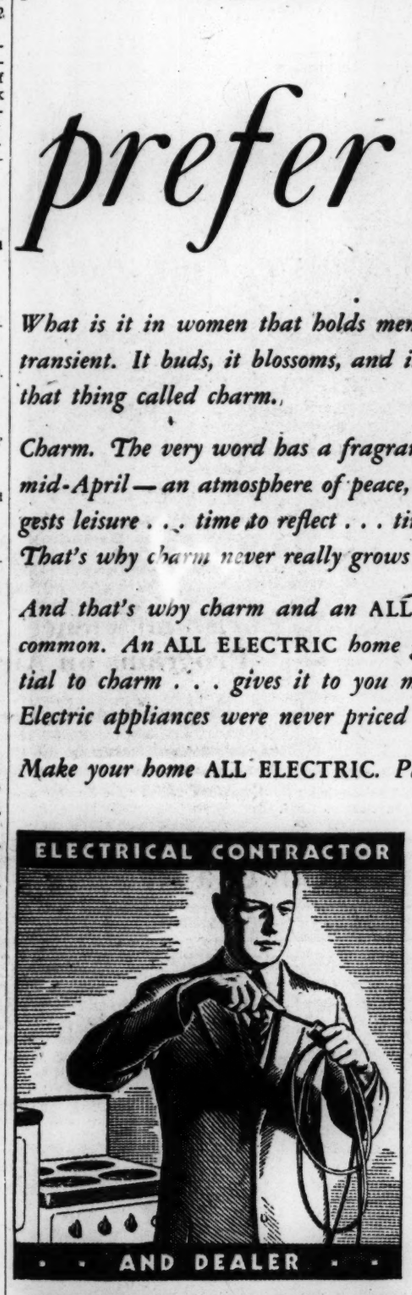

# Gentlemen prefer charm

*What is it in women that holds men? Beauty? We doubt it. Beauty is transient. It buds, it blossoms, and it fades. No, it isn't beauty . . . it's that thing called charm.*

*Charm. The very word has a fragrance about it like a breath of lilacs in mid-April—an atmosphere of peace, repose, and good order. Charm suggests leisure . . . time to reflect . . . time to think about important matters. That's why charm never really grows old.*

*And that's why charm and an* ALL ELECTRIC *home have so much in common. An* ALL ELECTRIC *home gives you that leisure which is essential to charm . . . gives it to you most reasonably. Electricity is cheap. Electric appliances were never priced so low as they are at present.*

*Make your home* ALL ELECTRIC. *Plan for it. Do it by degrees if necessary. But start doing it now, this week, today. Come in and see us and we'll tell you how.*



**WHAT IS AN ALL ELECTRIC HOME?**

An ALL ELECTRIC home is one that is adequately wired, and equipped with electric range, water heater, refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner, and such small appliances as the electric toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, egg cooker, curling iron, hand iron, and heating pad. One by one, you can acquire these appliances. Why not start today to make your home a modern ALL ELECTRIC home?

**KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND DEALER**

Your own local electrical dealer is "electrical headquarters" for your neighborhood. He carries a complete stock of *standard* electrical merchandise and offers you a good variety at *standard* prices. If he does wiring, his work will be thorough and modern, done by skilled, licensed electricians.

**YOU'LL FIND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN YOUR HARDWARE STORE**

One of the old reliable American institutions is the local hardware store. People depend upon it for everything from thumb tacks to lawn mowers.

It is more than likely, too, that your local hardware store carries electrical equipment, such as washers, vacuum cleaners, and refrigerators.

When you're in the market next for something electrical . . . don't forget your good friend—the hardware dealer.

THE BOSTON *Edison* COMPANY

# HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

## Easy One-Dish Luncheons

*Each Recipe Based on a Can of Soup*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Rosy Rarebit**

Melt
1 tablespoon of fat, and add
1 tablespoon flour and
¼ teaspoon salt; stir this until it is smooth, and add
1 can tomato soup and
1 small can prepared tomato sauce, and bring to the boiling point; add
½ cup grated American cheese (strong) and stir until it is melted; add
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce. Serve on crackers or toast.

**Tuna aux Kings**

Make a sauce of
3 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt and
1 cup undiluted canned milk. Add
1 can chicken soup
1½ cups canned tuna fish
2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped stuffed olives and
1 hard cooked egg, cut in cubes. Serve on toast or on hot biscuits which have been split open and buttered, or in patty shells.

**Vegetable Pie**

Mix
2 cups cooked vegetables. (Carrots, celery, peas, string beans, lima beans and onions are all good in combination, or other vegetables may be used.) Season well with salt and pepper, celery salt and paprika. Add
1 can ox-tail soup, and pour into baking dish; cover with
Drop biscuits and bake in a hot oven (375 F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

**Baked Tuna**

Mix
1 cup canned tuna fish
1 cup dry bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
1 egg
¼ cup undiluted canned milk, and
1 can chicken soup. Pour the mixture into a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350 F.) 30 to 45 minutes. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

**Escalloped Vegetables**

Cut in small cubes
2 hard cooked eggs
3 medium-sized tomatoes, and
1 cucumber, which has been steamed or cooked in boiling salted water. Mix the eggs and vegetables, and add
1 can asparagus soup. Season with Salt and pepper. Pour into a baking dish and cover with
1 cup bread crumbs; bake in a moderate oven (350F.) 15 to 20 minutes.

**Golden Rice**

Mix
1½ cups cooked rice and
½ cup cooked celery, in small pieces. Add
½ cup grated American cheese and
1 can chicken soup. Season well. Reheat and serve on toast.

**Tomato, Spinach and Eggs**

Chop or cut up finely
1¼ cups cooked spinach and
½ cup cooked celery. Add
2 tablespoons grated cheese and
1 can tomato soup. Put this into a flat baking dish and on top put
4 raw eggs; cook very slowly in the oven until the eggs are set.

**Salmagundi**

Sauté
1 pound hamburg in a small amount of fat. Sprinkle with
1½ tablespoons flour. Mix thoroughly and add
1 cup milk. Add
1 can vegetable soup. Season well. Serve on toast.

**The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.**

All communications regarding the recipes on these pages, and all cookery material submitted for publication should be sent directly to The Christian Science Monitor. With regard to such communications and material it is advisable that the editors of the Women's Department themselves make for readers of the page any necessary contacts with Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

In submitting recipes for publication, please present them in the form used on the page. Note that the directions for mixing and cooking are given along with the ingredients and not at the end, and that baking temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit. Please tell, also, how many servings the recipe will provide. THE EDITORS.

## Opportunity in Spaces

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York

ONE may affirm that there is really no such thing as inadequate space but only badly utilized space. This conclusion was reached after a visit to a furniture concern which specializes in models which turn panels into chairs, desks and cupboards; screens into dinettes; and beds into tables. No, this article is not fantastic or facetious but a sober statement of facts.

Many occupants of small apartments are using for their dining room the vestibule outside of the kitchenette or else one end of the living room. Often the meals are served on a card table and this does fairly well for three people if no carving or strenuous cutting is done, during the somewhat short term when the legs remain steady. The ingenious manufacturer visited, however, offers a "dining-set," which, when one leaf is let down, stands like a flat-backed cabinet or console against the wall, but which when brought forward, opens up into a sturdy table for six people. Nor is this development the ultimate dénouement; this is achieved when each of the three panels extending from top to floor, turns out to be a chair, readily pulled out for service. This very practical piece may be had in several woods and in modernistic finishes.

**Look Behind and Beneath**

Now that electrical fires, having no need of chimneys and distributing no heat, have largely supplanted the smoking logs and coals of earlier generations, many householders, for the sake of the decorative interest of a mantel and its accessories, are placing against solid walls chimney breasts, purchasable at department stores and elsewhere. They have the orthodox iron-lined space below for a grate holding the mechanical fire, and beneath the mantle and on each side of the hearth is wooden paneling, which necessarily stands out several inches from the wall. What about the space behind it? Surely one cannot afford to leave it merely a hollow. So this firm has decided to hinge the panel below the mantle, allowing it to drop down into a desk lid, and to fill the cavity behind it with pigeonholes and shelves. Similarly, the panel at each side opens up and presents a cupboard.

A screen of interesting color and design may look well folded flat against a wall. Why not, then, hinge against a partition a Pullman table, attractively lacquered on its underside so as to appear like a screen, and provide it with a suitable mechanism for descent into the position of a table, enabling it to form, when it reaches the floor, a dinette, and, by aid of side wings, seats? Imagined, done, and offered for sale!

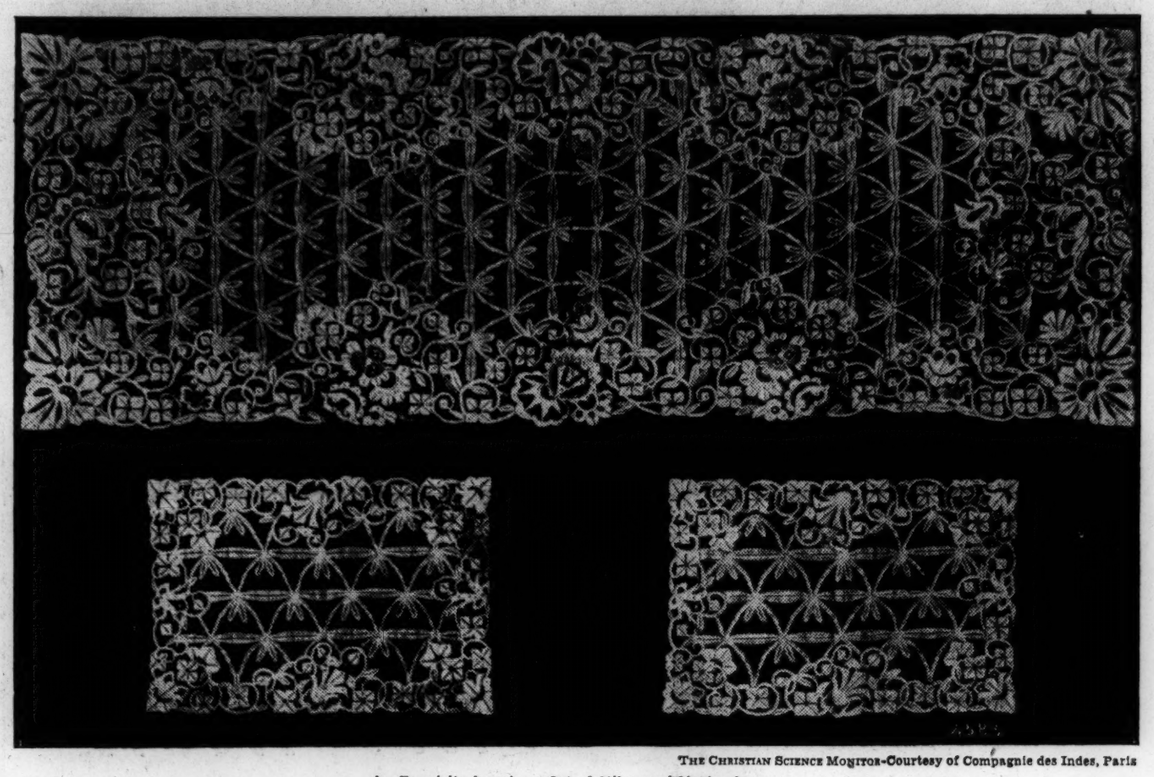
**What Is It, Anyway?**

Why pay rent for a kitchenette when one may buy a cabinet with a seamless metal lining for its deep interior, which is equipped with electrical outlets for various cooking utensils? This device closes into an ornamental piece of furniture, which may be matched with other pieces in the room, and which can be depended on to tell, when closed, no tale of its real function.

Considerable space lies idle under beds. A dust-proof box of cedarwood or of steel, operating on a mechanism which holds the box above the floor and allows it to slide forward in response to a spring, can be adjusted to any standard bedstead. There is also a model for a crib.

Beds with good springs and mattresses are neatly folded into well-proportioned and well-finished tables. A love seat extends its arms, sheds its back cushions, and becomes a sleeping couch. A chair is in process of design which will be built low after the modern fashion in chairs, but, in its Alice-like transformation, will grow tall for sleeping purposes.

How much more fun it would be to equip with such ingenuity a tiny home than to live in stereotyped spaces! H. J. K.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Courtesy of Compagnie des Indes, Paris

An Exquisite Luncheon Set of Milan and Venice Lace.

By Henri Manuel, Paris-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Woodland Folk Are Woven in Whimsical Fashion Into This Tablecloth by Paul Mezzara Called "La Foret," a Charming Example of Modern French Lace.

## Modern French Lace

By HENRI CLOUZOT

Curator of the Musée Galliéra, Paris

THE present tendency to simplify furnishings and interior decoration has not, as one might think, been detrimental to the lace, embroidered tulle, drawn threadwork and other needlework which smart women love to use in the trimming of tables, windows and beds. On the contrary, although fewer in number, these materials seem to have gained in refinement and beauty.

The fine webs produced by the needle or bobbin have practically seen their day, and this can only be deplored. The fine point lace of Argentan, Venice, Burrano, Valenciennes, Malines, Binche, and English and French point laces have become a luxury that few women can afford. The deft fingers that used to weave the cobweblike materials have gradually dropped their bobbins, and machinery has taken the place of human hands.

It was only 45 years ago that the idea of applying mechanical embroidery to tulle originated. Such progress has been made along these lines that manufacturers at Caudry, Calais and Lyons have succeeded in reproducing the most complicated stitches, both flat and in relief, with the help of machines. And, by using silk tulle, which can be destroyed by certain chemicals that have no effect on cotton or linen threads, this foundation can be taken out when the lace is finished. The lace then appears as fine and as beautiful as it would if it had come from the hands of a lacemaker.

But this is not all. Whereas the lacemaker used to reproduce the seventeenth and eighteenth century laces without making any changes in their designs, the manufacturers have thought out new combinations and new designs. They make use of new materials, of silver and gold threads and colored threads. Never before has there been such an assortment of colors and designs in lace for household use.

It is especially in table decoration, table runners and mats for plates and dishes that this art plays an important part. Those who own tables of precious woods do not like to hide under a tablecloth the beauty of their polished or varnished surfaces, which reflect the silver and crystal table ware so perfectly. Delicate pieces of lace protect these surfaces without hiding them. However, for those who prefer tablecloths, a piece of drawn threadwork or of lace gives the touch of beauty which is indispensable to a well-set table.

Beds, which in days gone by were veritable nests of lace, have lost their curtains. But sumptuous bedspreads of modern design, worked sheets and pillowcases, counteract the severe lines of this traditional piece of furniture and add to its beauty.

Lace is really coming into its own again in window decoration. When windows were framed with heavy silk hangings beautifully draped, little attention was paid to the tulle or muslin which accompanied these. Today these light materials are exquisitely trimmed with embroidery, drawn threadwork or delicate stitchery. It is in this field that manufacturers are showing what their imagination can do in the way of modern ideas.

The fashion for lace hangings, coinciding as it does with the return of lace evening gowns, augurs well. France, in addition to its provinces of Normandy, Auvergne, and Lorraine, which still produce handmade lace, possesses up-to-date mechanical equipment. Probably about 800 looms fitted with the latest mechanical improvements are working at Calais, Lyons and elsewhere. French lace retains its world-wide reputation by the variety and "up-to-dateness" of its designs.

But must France, for this reason, give up making lace by hand—an industry which for three centuries has made it famous? Hand and machine-made lace are as different as chalk and cheese, but both have a right to live. Old technique can be applied to modern lace and the example of that marvellous artist, Paul Mezzara, shows what modern results can be achieved from the old French art of lacemaking. His tablecloth, "La Forêt," shown in the illustration, and picturing the whole of woodland folklore, is a museum piece.

## Cleaning Furs at Home

Many a winter garment would be quite presentable if only the fur portions looked fresh and clean. Even white furs can easily be brought to their pristine freshness by the use of flour or whiting at home.

In using flour, allow 5 to 6 cupfuls, according to the size of the fur. Put the flour in a clean tin, cover it, and place it in a hot oven until thoroughly heated. Spread the fur on the table and rub the hot flour well into it with the hands. Lay away for an hour or two, then shake out the flour thoroughly.

Or, get from the hardware or paint store some clean, common whiting, powdered, and plenty of it. Put it in a damp place for a day or two, but do not let it get wet. Work it into the fur with the hands, and rub vigorously. Let the fur lie until the next day, give it another good rubbing and then brush it out thoroughly with a stiff clothes brush. Complete the cleaning by hanging the fur over a chair back or a similar support, and brush down to the skin, spreading the fur apart as necessary, using the point of the brush for cleaning, and blowing the fur back at each stroke. The electric fan is a big aid at this stage of the work. With a little practice, all whiting, dirt and grease can be removed quickly.

Then pour denatured alcohol on a plate, dip the point of the clothes brush in it, and brush it lightly over the fur, stroking always in the same direction the fur lies.

It is important first to baste some heavy cloth like denim over the fabric near the fur portions to protect it from the white powder. With the fabric kept off the table and covered, work as much as possible away from the cloth, instead of toward it, and remove the cloth only when the furs are cleaned.

## Keeping Out of a Rut

**ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING**

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OFTEN just the same old dessert for dinner, if dressed up with a different sauce and called by a new name, will become quite a favorite. "Plain boiled rice" is not particularly interesting, but when christened with such a name as "Rice Sondé," and served with a delicious chocolate sauce or a fruit sirup, it demands an encore.

Louise Boynton and Georgie Boynton Child have just published a cook book, from which the above "glorified rice" is but one of many suggestions for making usual cereal dishes most unusual. The title of the book is, in itself, significant of the ability of the authors to see beyond the commonplace name of cereals. "Golden Grains," it is called.

If we have fallen into a humdrum habit of cooking, it will pay us to read "Golden Grains," which is dedicated "to the homes and to the mothers, the understanding fathers and coöperative children who are the home makers."

Mrs. Child will be remembered as the author of a very helpful book called "The Efficient Kitchen," which went through five editions. I still use that book when I wish to check up on the way in which my working areas are arranged, or the manner in which I am "crossing my kitchen."

It is very easy for a housekeeper to get into a rut, particularly in the division of her work which has to do with cooking and serving. But when one remembers that meal hours are, in many homes, the only times when the entire family is sure of being together it is obvious that it is very much worth while to spend some time and thought on the careful preparation of food as well as its attractive, even artistic, serving.

A frequent change of ideas for table decoration is a thoughtful gesture which requires but little time. I recently saw a center piece which was charming in its simplicity. A green glass plate containing a little water had a few lovely autumn leaves of brilliant colors lying on its surface.

A small sponge dampened and placed in an attractive small dish which is not very deep, becomes a lovely greenerie if it is sprinkled liberally with canary seed and kept well moistened and in a warm place. Children will enjoy watching the tiny tendrils until the sponge is entirely covered with vines and fernlike plants. They will love having it on the table when there are guests and will be interested in learning the names of the different plants.

When carrots begin to sprout, place one or two in a dish of water in a sunny window. The feathery leaves are charming when combined with a few blossoms of fuchsia or begonia, and answer the purpose of ferns when necessary.

The use of inexpensive, easily procured materials for food, and for table decoration, gives one a sense of satisfaction that does not always result from the use of extravagant and luxurious products. The authors of "Golden Grains" say in the preface to the book, "Having reached the top of the hill of extravagant food expenditure, most of us have now to descend. We can take courage of our inheritance and learn again to utilize nature's resources, as our forefathers did even 100 years ago."

After all, it is the loving thought that goes into the preparation of food, and the gracious, happy spirit in the serving, that builds memories which are a benediction through our lives. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

## Bathroom Curtains

Now that the bathroom is as much a feature and commands the same thought and attention as any other room in the house, the question of suitable curtains for the windows must not be overlooked.

A bathroom with present-day fittings and decorated to suit the most approved modern taste, calls for novelty in the way of hangings, and most of the ordinary curtain materials look strangely out of place, however well-matched the color and the design may be.

Oilsilk for curtains is now being used with considerable success in the most up-to-date bathrooms. It brings to the room the right atmosphere, and seems to welcome rather than shrink from water. It can be used in its natural tone of dull gold, or can be hand-sprayed to suit the required colorings. All-over schemes of tone-blending, which produce fascinating effects, have been seen; also strong, futurist designs. A truly wonderful bathroom, carried out in steel and black, with towel ends of black and white, had oilskin curtains of modernistic design, hand-sprayed in rich tones, bringing to a somewhat cold and severe atmosphere the desirable touch of warm color to complete the scheme.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# THE HOME FORUM

## Mexican Frescoes in California

ON THE evening of October ninth floodlights revealed the fifth, latest and largest of California's frescoes painted by noted Mexicans. This new fresco, the work of David Alfaro Siqueiros and a class of local artists working with him to learn the process, covers an outside, second-story brick wall at the Plaza Art Center, Los Angeles. It is visible from Olvera Street, the city's charming Latin-American center, and from two other main thoroughfares. Representing the Mexican jungle, the painting is eighty feet long by thirteen feet high. It has a special experimental value to mural painters because, instead of being painted into the traditional wet fresco plaster, the medium used here was freshly applied Portland cement.

The three dominant spirits of the Revolutionary Syndicate of Technical Workers, Painters and Sculptors—the militant art group which in Obregon's time covered Mexican public walls with frescoes and created what has been called the Mexican Renaissance—now have wall paintings in California. First came José Clemente Orozco in the spring of 1930 to paint his sacrificial "Prometheus" in Frary Hall at Pomona College, Claremont. "Prometheus," still stirs hot arguments in the little southern California college town, though Orozco has since completed his frescoes in the New School of Social Research, New York City, and has undertaken his immense task in the Baker Library at Dartmouth College.

* * *

The spring of 1931 saw Diego Rivera brought up from Mexico City to San Francisco to paint his "California" fresco in the luxurious Stock Exchange Club and to cover a wall in the California School of Fine Arts with another fresco, combining the Golden State's history, symbology and industry with a demonstration of his method of wall painting, in which he depicted himself placidly at work on a painted scaffold. His New York exhibition and his fresco commission at Detroit are now matters of history.

Spring, 1932, took Siqueiros to Los Angeles. He exhibited his oil paintings, and a portrait of Mr. Josef von Sternberg, and then, with a class of artists formed by Mr. Millard Sheets, painted his first local fresco on a patio wall at the Chouinard School of Art.

California has been the starting point for these southern invaders. Their works here were created amid storms of discussion and all three have made hosts of friends and some enemies. What are these works like? What influence are they having on California's art?

* * *

In their California frescoes, at least, Orozco is romantic, Rivera descriptive and Siqueiros architectural. Not that Prometheus, burned by the fire he is bringing to cold mankind, fails to be part of an architectural, pictorial scheme—but the thrilling part of this mural is in the sense of heroic strain running through the huge limbs and torso. This kneeling figure is twenty-five feet high, the coloring harsh; but no matter how often one returns to see it, the dynamic power of this picture is a recurrent surprise.

Rivera paints more placidly. His Stock Exchange mural is light and charming in color, his drawing of objects accurate, his brush technique fluent. One who has seen only photographs of this fresco cannot conceive its color-charm and lightness. He has a genius for incorporating actual objects, like the Sacramento gold dredge or the pneumatic picks of coal miners, into his wall designs. The immense figure of California—based on Mrs. Helen Wills Moody's generous beauty—is not, as it seems in photographs, heavy. The art school mural is more perfunctory; but, again, full of delightful description of people and things San Franciscan.

* * *

Siqueiros paints powerful forms. Not the dynamism of Orozco, nor the calm description of Rivera, but simple, crouched forms like those of Aztec sculpture, brooding and imbued with violence. His frescoes in Los Angeles have been made rapidly under difficult conditions. The general design is his, much of the work has been done by students. Siqueiros sees outdoor fresco as an art form fitted to our time; he wants to see groups of painters combine to make frescoes collectively. He seeks only forms and figures so simple that they can be read, despite the competitive distractions of the modern cityscape.

His first mural in Los Angeles is certainly not good mural decoration, but it is a vivid picture of workmen listening to a soap-box orator. The big jungle fresco is more satisfactory, a powerful design of trees, ancient architectural fragments, forgotten idols, birds and Indians. Far from a peaceful conception, the wall has his peculiar quality of violence restrained only by the strength of the sculptural forms.

* * *

The effect of these frescoes on American art? Briefly, it affects principally the younger artists. These Mexicans do not make beautiful paintings in the usual sense; but they do attack huge projects without fear, wreaking their ideas on walls with vitality. Their method is so direct, so removed from the timid American practice of painting "Truth," "Virtue," "Labor," "Agriculture" and other mythical beings in Greek robes, so full of realistic portraits and details taken bodily out of the life of our time, that the younger artists—who are much interested in the life around them—take new heart from the Mexicans who have worked in the United States. Some, to be sure, imitate them too superficially or worship too uncritically. But, in general, the effect of these frescoes on young artists has been to strengthen their belief that they can make an art of their own time, and to convince them that big projects can be best conquered when thought and action are courageously welded into one process.

A. M.


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## Japan's Iris Gardens

But it is the iris gardens at Horikiri seen at night that have left an impression which will never fade from my mind. We visited the gardens frequently; but it is one particular visit that I remember above all the others. Leaving the Hotel Metropole late in the afternoon, the ricksha men took us at a rattling pace through the city. After an hour's run we found ourselves far away from the river in the midst of uninviting rice-fields, with a glimpe of the gardens in the distance—a blue and white oasis in a waste of green. If one visits the gardens in the afternoon the changes that the flowers undergo are marvelous. In the full warm rays of the sun, the great petals, turning back towards their stems, are rich and glowing in every shade. Then, as evening comes on and the sunlight fades, the deeper purple blooms lose their richness and grow shadowy, while the white ones take on an icy purity that seems unearthly in its transparency, and they shine as with an internal light. . . .

The effect of the picture was heightened by the atmospheric colouring. As the silver evening gradually changed to purple night—a purple only seen in Japan—the festoons of lanterns which illuminated the summer-houses became of one colour with the landscape, and then, as the night darkened to a deeper purple, the lights changed to bright orange. It would be impossible to put such colours on canvas: the only way to represent them would be by precious stones. We dined in one of the summer-houses off dainty plates served us by little musmés while seated on the white mats. The blooms of the iris appeared softly luminous. . . . On the edge of a tiny lake, approached by a winding walk, through an avenue of bamboo trellis-work, was a small shed with a quaint roof. In the shed the model of a junk was placed. Near it were ink and small strips of paper. The junk was designed to receive poems on the beauty of the iris and of the garden.

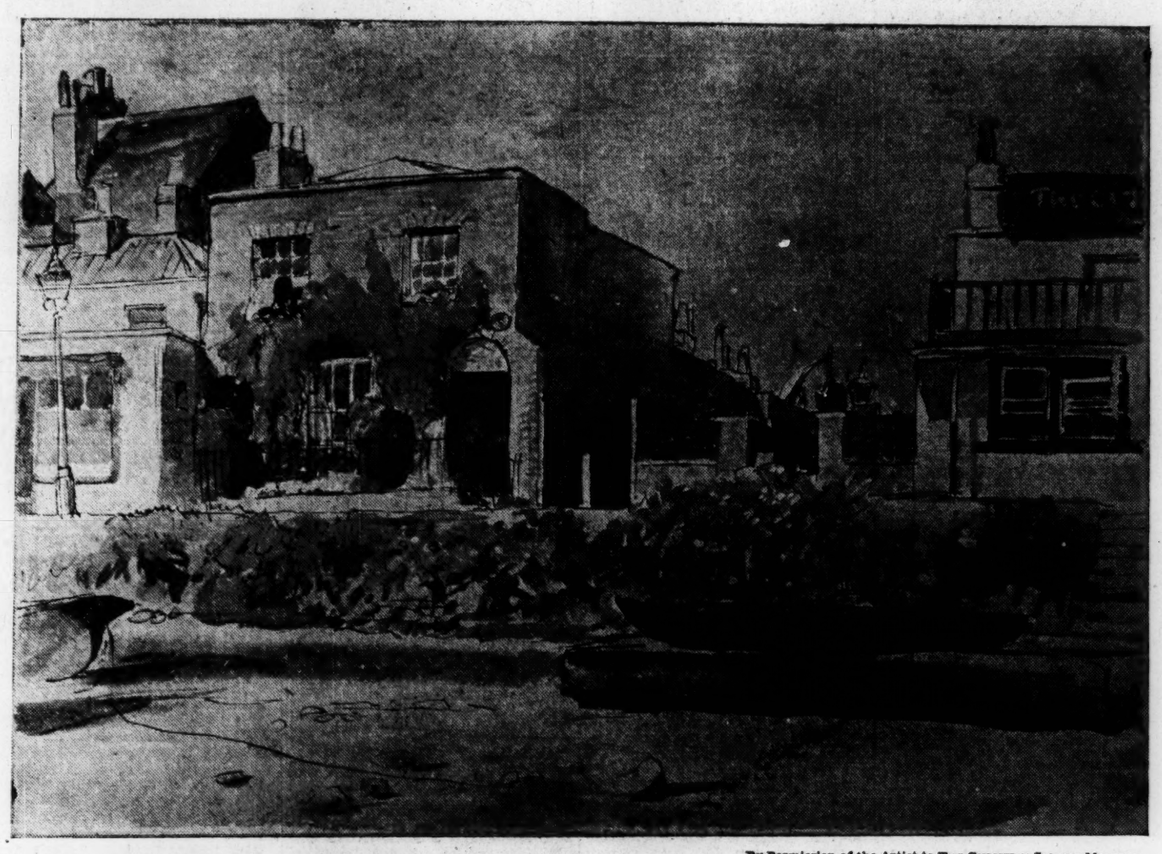
Nothing disturbs in a Japanese landscape. It is the harmonic combination of untouched naturalness and high artistic cultivation. The tea-houses owe much of their charm to the absence of paint. The benches, lintels, the posts, are uncolored, except by age. The white mats and paper screens act as a foil to the bright flashes of the musmés—waiting girls—who move noiselessly through the rooms like gigantic butterflies flitting to and fro. The iris blooms are a rich mass of color of blue and white, and the gardener has exhausted his art in pruning all the unnecessary growths without leaving a trace of his handiwork. The ride back was delightful. Tokyo at night is seen at its best; the river is then more fascinating. Huge junks, with a solitary light at the masthead, glide by — fantastic shadows in the purple haze.—From "Japan: A Record in Color," by MORTIMER MENPES. Transcribed by DOROTHY MENPES.

## Intricacies of the Javanese Sarong

It was in Buitenzorg that we learned much about the sarong, but it was in Djokjakarta that we saw the greatest variety, old as well as new, for they never fade or wear out and the ancient cotton is almost like silk to the touch, and by tourists the most sought for of all. In these days of Batik and Bakst wonders, we think we know something about the Orient, yet it is a revelation to see a sarong in full operation, particularly in Java, where they make an art of it in decoration. It is the universal native costume in Burmah and the Malay peninsula as well, but in the Dutch possessions it is capable of freaks of fashion in coloring if not in cut.

The garment is a straight piece of cloth wrapped tightly about the body and reaching from the ankles to waist, the rest of the figure encased in a jacket, or bit of drapery, as the wearer may be inclined, the men frequently wearing trousers of the same material, with a handkerchief about the head. I had heard of the Javanese sarong, but I never dreamed it to be what it really is; the laborious painting, generally on fine cotton, by a woman's hand, of various intricate designs; a single, ordinary garment, of two yards in length, and about one in width, requiring for its completion at least three months, and if the work is elaborate, many more. The process was so interesting, as I watched it one morning, that a word about it might be so to you.

First, the design of the center is marked out on white cloth, then a peculiar instrument, looking like nothing so much as a Pompeiian hand lamp, only of tin, and dropping from its point a thick gum, is applied to all parts not desired to be colored. Next, the remainder is dipped in vegetable dye, the kind that never fades or "runs." This process is repeated many times, and while it is going on the article looks more like a piece of table oilcloth than anything else as it is hung on a line to dry, but the final outcome is a soft, flexible material, covered with sometimes beautiful, sometimes grotesque patterns, and every inch the result of a patient, definite hand labor. The designs and colors ordered by the Sultans and the upper classes are often exceedingly lovely, and the best sarongs are almost as fine and delicate as the celebrated Indian "ring" shawls, although generally of cotton. There are sarongs of silk, but they do not "paint" as well as cotton, and the latter are fully as expensive.—From "Within My Horizon," by HELEN BARTLETT BRIDGMAN.



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*Old Cottages, Strand-on-the-Green, London: From a Water Color Sketch by Florence Anderson*

WE ARE a mixed crowd of neighbors here, along the river bank, varying in kind from "Gipsy," with wisps of surprised hair, earrings and an aggrieved face, to the stiff little sister of a great military commander, who lives in the big white house at the end of the row. We number among us a Member of Parliament, a reputed millionaire, a cobbler, a sweep, a retired major and several fishermen. There is also a little row of old ladies who live in almshouses built, according to a legend chiseled in stone, "For y use of y Poor for Ever." These houses were built by one "Willum Child on is own charge" (so it is spelled), which W. Child was but a humble "carpinter," so he may be said to have achieved unusual immortality for his name.

The houses are of crumbling brick, with steep red-tiled roofs. The title deeds of my cottage are over three hundred years old; and a neighbor, whose work is riveting old barges sent up river to be made new, tells me his house bears a date that touches the four-hundred-year mark.

It is a little crowded about the middle of the straggling row. Some of us are to be pulled down, and many families with children have been removed by a sanitary-minded council to new houses farther off. As the children so often and excitingly fell into the river and were rescued while we held our breath, most of us are glad. And there are still plenty of little ones left for us to watch grow up. Gipsy lets a room and has seven cats, two sons, and a husband. She works in the fields, not from necessity but for sheer love of outdoor life. Up in her attic dwells an old lodger who leans out between her flower-pots to tell the errand boys to leave their parcels on the step. Her window, clean and cretonne curtained, rather puts to shame its cracked neighbors, patched apologetically with cardboard and sketchily draped in ragged lace. But Gipsy's work keeps her out till late and the sturdy old lodger has a daughter in service who finds time to flash home on her shining bicycle to help her mother.

"A good girl is my darter, and allus was," the old woman assures you in her high, penetrating voice. And it is true. You will see the young woman hanging out a great family washing, and answering the impudence of the two boys with her mouth full of clothespins, all with the utmost good humor.

The major (retired) designed his own house front with some novelty, and his attempt is justified by the admiration generally bestowed on it. His black velvet-coated figure is seen only on pleasing little journeys to the shops or post. He leaves his neighborliness to be expressed by his charming wife, who chats with ex-fisherman Johnny of the chin whiskers (who has surely stepped out of W. W. Jacobs's pages) and with other old salts and their wives along the front.

The lady at the house with the jade door, a millionairess by repute, stops with her cherubic children to wave or to say good morning to each of us at our doors or windows. Little Jane, in Kate Greenaway gown, the sunlight gilding her face, framed in a lilac sunbonnet, calls to me now as I sit in the shadowed room:

"Good morning! I can't hardly see you."

The sweetshop has another cherub living in it whose curls are ruddy as fire. Everyone pets the children, but there is little danger even of the greatest favorites being spoiled, as there are tiny bald-headed candidates in prams, awaiting their turn for attention to come when their curls, and other less material attractions, shall have grown.

## Home of the Terns

While we were still miles away, a long dark line arose out of the Gulf.

"That's solid birds," said Skipper Willis of the swift little Coast Guard boat 181. "If it wasn't for them, you couldn't see Bird Key from here at all. Seems like all the birds in the world is down there, now!"

Binoculars revealed a swarming blur of wings that thickened the air above scant vegetation on an island of coral sand; a haze of flights extending far over the ineffable azure of that tropic sea. As our speedster approached the Tortugas Islands and dropped anchor off grim old Fort Jefferson, to my ears drifted a vague, distant, and continuous tumult—the communal clamor of America's greatest tern rookery. Sixty-odd miles from Key West, there I beheld it, in some ways the most amazing place on earth. . . .

As you draw near the triangular sand-bar, maybe a quarter-mile long, containing less than five acres and nowhere more than six feet above sea-level, all about you the swift, fork-tailed birds gradually thicken. The flying tumult increases. The haze of wings covering the island like a blur of mosquitos resolves into agile-darting, soaring, wheeling thousands of birds; aerial companies, regiments, armies past all computation or belief. Some you see—maneuvering with long-stroked flight—have white foreheads, gray crowns, dark brown bodies, and nearly black tails, also a peculiar white streak under the large, dark eye. . . .

Thousands of birds leap screaming into the air, but more cling to their home-sites. Kerrup! Kerrup! Kerr-kerr-KERRRRR! they shriek on a rising note, with wide-open bills. The chorus grows dazing. You can't hear yourself think. Vociferating hordes face you, stand threatening you with wings aflap and chattering beaks. A whooping uproar explodes about you.—GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND, in "Isles of Romance."

## *Cows in a Meadow*

Down in the meadow, with the buttercups,
You can see it growing,
Long, thick, crisp, luscious grass.
The cows are standing, all heads down,
Soft noses thrust deep,
Strong warm tongues curling and pulling,
And a continuous munching.
The sun is hot,
But away in the far corner
Rise the full trees
With the pond below,
Long shadows and cool water
Where the cows will stand knee-deep,
Quietly meditating,
Leisurely whisking their tails,
Still chewing contentedly,
Waiting for the milking time.

L. E. LOVELL.

## "Venez à moi"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CES paroles de notre Maître: "Venez à moi," renferment non seulement une des plus belles invitations, mais encore un des commandements les plus stricts. Leur contexte montre clairement que le "moi" dont Jésus parle ici se rapporte au Christ qu'il démontra à la perfection.

Aujourd'hui comme autrefois, le même Christ toujours présent fait entendre dans le doux langage de l'Esprit cette invitation qui commande tout en exhortant avec amour, et que Jésus exprima en ces termes: "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai." L'invitation, qui s'adresse à tous, offre la glorieuse promesse du repos spirituel—l'harmonie, la paix et le ciel. Le commandement concerne tous les hommes; et ceux qui n'acceptent pas l'invitation se condamnent eux-mêmes à poursuivre un labeur pénible. L'humanité a-t-elle accepté cette invitation? S'est-elle libérée de l'esclavage, du pesant fardeau des croyances mortelles et matérielles? Sa détresse apparente n'indique-t-elle pas que le genre humain s'est efforcé de résoudre les problèmes à sa manière au lieu de s'appuyer sur Dieu en connaissance de cause, remettant toutes choses à l'omnipotence, au Tout révélé par le Christ?

L'inharmonie qu'on nomme la souffrance n'est pas une vertu, mais résulte toujours de quelque croyance erronée. Cependant elle engage parfois les hommes à chercher Dieu et à exercer ces qualités données par Dieu qui leur permettent de reconnaitre le Christ sauveur.

A la page 242 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy nous dit fort simplement: "Il n'y a qu'un chemin qui mène au ciel, à l'harmonie, et le Christ dans la Science divine, nous montre ce chemin. Ce chemin consiste à ne connaitre aucune autre réalité—à n'avoir aucune autre conscience de vie—que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet, et à nous élever au-dessus des soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs des sens."

Cependant, beaucoup tardent à prendre ce chemin, bien qu'ils reconnaissent parfois que l'Amour les obligera tôt ou tard à se soumettre à sa parfaite loi de paix et de liberté. Telle est la perversité de l'entendement mortel. Jésus nous en donne un exemple au quatorzième chapitre de l'Évangile selon saint Luc, où nous lisons que les hommes sont conviés à un somptueux repas symbolisant les joies du royaume des cieux. Immédiatement ils commencent à s'excuser. L'un doit aller voir sa terre, l'autre ses bœufs; le troisième s'est marié—il leur est donc impossible de venir.

Cette même table est préparée aujourd'hui. Comme au temps de Jésus, les hommes sont invités à manger "le pain qui descend du ciel," et ils persistent à s'excuser parce qu'ils sont trop absorbés dans les affaires de ce monde. Il semble pourtant qu'au cours des siècles, l'humanité aurait eu l'occasion d'apprendre que la croyance matérielle, agréable ou non, finit toujours par entrainer la souffrance.

Nous en faudrait-il une preuve plus grande que la croyance, à la crise actuelle? Maintenant, comme toujours, les ressources seraient suffisantes pour subvenir abondamment à tous les besoins humains. La crainte et la cupidité ont contribué à notre détresse financière. La matérialité qu'elles expriment suscite les fardeaux qui pèsent lourdement sur les hommes,—l'indigence, la souffrance et la maladie. Toutefois la glorieuse invitation du Christ s'adresse encore et sans cesse à l'humanité lassée et souffrante. Cet appel est plus clair, plus facile à accepter de nos jours qu'à toute autre époque depuis la venue de Jésus, parce que le chemin de l'harmonie nous est clairement montré grâce à la lumineuse découverte de Mrs. Eddy.

La parfaite manifestation de Dieu dont Christ Jésus donna l'exemple a été révélée en Science Chrétienne; et Mrs. Eddy a fait connaitre si exactement la Science du Christ, que la lecture de ses ouvrages a guéri et guérit actuellement des milliers d'êtres humains, en les affranchissant de la maladie, du péché et de l'indigence. Ceci provient du fait que cette lecture les élève mentalement au-dessus des fausses prétentions de l'illusion mortelle pour les amener à "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu." La Science Chrétienne prêche et prouve que l'homme est spirituel et parfait, ici même et dès maintenant; et la réalisation complète de cette vérité détruira toutes les phases d'inharmonie mortelle. Dieu est l'Entendement, le Père-Mère qui veille sur les hommes avec amour et les guide patiemment dans le chemin de la Vie éternelle, du bien ininterrompu et sans limites. Il faut seulement que les hommes se confient en Dieu avec compréhension. Il suffit pour cela qu'ils acceptent l'invitation du Christ et viennent à lui; et la Science Chrétienne leur montre comment la chose est possible. *Science et Santé* élucide la Bible de telle sorte que tous ceux qui participent au grand festin spirituel que l'Amour a préparé pour eux, peuvent parvenir "à la mesure de la stature parfaite du Christ," en appliquant leur compréhension scientifique dans la vie et les circonstances de chaque jour.

La table est dressée, le festin est prêt. "Venez et mangez."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## "Come unto me"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE words of our Master, "Come unto me," comprise not only one of the most beautiful of invitations, but also one of the most exacting of commands. From the context it is obvious that the "me" here used by Jesus refers to the Christ he so perfectly demonstrated.

Today, as of yore, the same ever present Christ utters in the sweet language of Spirit the ever commanding, yet lovingly pleading invitation, as expressed in the words of Jesus, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The invitation extends to all and offers the glorious promise of spiritual rest—harmony, peace, and heaven. The command embraces everyone; and for those who do not accept the invitation there follows the self-imposed penalty of continuing to labor and be heavy laden. Has humanity accepted this invitation? Is humanity free from the bondage, the heavy load of mortal, material beliefs? Does not the seeming stress indicate that mankind has been endeavoring to solve problems in its own way instead of understandingly trusting all to God—the omnipotence or All—whom Christ reveals?

The discord called suffering is not a virtue, but is always the result of some erroneous belief. However, it sometimes turns men to seek God, and to exercise such God-bestowed qualities as enable them to recognize the saving Christ.

Mary Baker Eddy tells us simply in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

And yet, many people delay walking in this way even though they may recognize that Love will some day compel compliance with its perfect law of peace and liberty. Such is the perversity of mortal mind. Jesus gives an example of this trait in the fourteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel. Here men are bidden to come to a sumptuous supper, typifying the joys of the kingdom of heaven, and they immediately begin to make excuses. One has land to look after, another oxen, and another a wife—and so they cannot come.

The same table is prepared today. As in the days of Jesus, men are bidden to eat of "the bread which cometh down from heaven," and men are still excusing themselves, because they are too much taken up with this world's affairs. It would seem as though throughout the centuries humanity would have learned that material belief, whether pleasurable or otherwise, eventually brings suffering in its train.

What greater evidence of this is needed than the belief of depression? There is, as always, an ample supply of everything for each human requirement. Fear and greed are contributory causes for our financial stress. The materiality they express produces the heavy loads of lack, suffering, and disease with which humanity labors. To tired, suffering humanity Christ's glorious invitation is ever offered. In our own age it is clearer and easier of acceptance than at any time since Jesus' day—because the way to harmony has been made plain by Mrs. Eddy's illuminating discovery.

The perfect manifestation of God exemplified by Christ Jesus has been revealed in Christian Science; and so exactly has Mrs. Eddy declared the Science of Christ that the reading of her published writings has healed and is now healing thousands of human beings of sickness, sin, and lack. It is doing this by lifting their thinking above the false claims of mortal illusion into "the glorious liberty of the children of God." Christian Science preaches and proves that here and now man is spiritual and perfect, and that the full realization of this truth will destroy any phase of mortal discord. God, Mind, is the Father-Mother, lovingly guarding and patiently guiding men in the way of Life eternal, and of uninterrupted, unlimited good. Men have but to trust God understandingly. In order to do this they have only to accept the invitation to come unto Christ; and Christian Science shows them how. Science and Health so elucidates the Bible that all who partake of this great spiritual feast Love has therein prepared for them can—through the application of scientific understanding in their daily lives and experiences—come "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

The table is set and the feast is ready. "Come and dine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Word Partnerships

It often happens with words that, when one is spoken or written, another is associated with it and seems almost inevitably to follow. Perhaps it is not too fantastic a pastime to wonder idly whether the words that are repeatedly linked together are such devoted friends as their companionship would imply. They may well tire of each other's society, and long for a change. It might be worth while to inquire how these relationships came about in the first place, and from the reason of the connection to judge whether the tie is irksome or not.

Sometimes two words stand for people, or animals, or places, or objects, that were linked together in story or in history. The list of these is as long as the ages: Jack and Jill; Punch and Judy; Tweedledum and Tweedledee; Beauty and the Beast; Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; St. George and the Dragon; even Amos and Andy. Or Cain and Abel; Cæsar and Brutus; Lewis and Clark; Irving and Terry; and, more prosaically, Telephone and Telegraph. Historical fact or imaginative genius lies behind these partnerships; one word seems the necessary complement of the other. They can have no reasonable objection to this pairing off.

Imagination also stands behind another habit of language. Some of the resulting similes need explaining. It is understandable to say: "hungry as a wolf"; "obstinate as a mule"; "cross as a bear." Even "right as rain"; "dumb as an oyster"; "dull as ditch-water" will pass muster. But, when it comes to "happy as a clam," we are surely assuming an intimacy with clam-mentality that we are still far from possessing. "Quiet as a mouse," would never occur to anyone who has shared a bedroom with this active creature. As for "apple-pie order"—

There is another class of partnership, now based on established, everyday fact, that nevertheless must at one time have been optional—somebody's arbitrary choice. Mr. P. G. Wodehouse has called attention to the accepted link between ham and eggs! If the inevitability of combining ham and eggs should be questioned, where should we ever stop? Why cream and sugar; why oil and vinegar; why corned-beef and cabbage? Why should bacon always trail along with liver? And shall we rock the whole social structure by including in these questionings those stanch inseparables — bread and butter? No one could believe that in the vocabulary of the American nation, any more than in its menus, these words would ever quarrel.

There remain the words that are at the mercy of the lazy-minded. Because a phrase has been said many times in their hearing, it is the easiest thing to say. How tired these hard-worked words must grow of their exhausted companions! Not only overused slang, like "nifty," and "swell"; those were always meaningless. But words whose birthright is to carry a definite thought; words that should move about among countless others, forming new patterns. We hear them so often in their bondage, the "awfully nice's" and the "simply lovely's"—

Perhaps some day a generation will arise that will take pity on these words, and allow them a change of partner.

## *"An Undulating Green"*

My pleasaunce was an undulating green,
Stately with trees whose shadows slept below,
With glimpses of smooth garden-beds between
Like flame or sky or snow.

Woodpigeons cooed there, stock-doves nestled there;
My trees were full of songs and flowers and fruit;
Their branches soared a city in the air,
And mice lodged in their root.

—CHRISTINA GEORGINA ROSSETTI, in "Poems."


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# SOPHOMORES ON SYRACUSE TEAM

## Coach Hanson Trying to Weld New Varsity Men Into Starting Lineup

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 28 — The coaches of the Syracuse University football team are still experimenting with the wealth of sophomore material on which Victor A. Hanson, head mentor, is chiefly relying for success this season, and just where the various newcomers will be placed when the final games come is more uncertain than ever.

Last year, though there was plenty of material, much of which survived the graduation process, the quality was not high, outside of the few first-line stars, so that the coaches looked forward to the incoming sophomores this season, as the source of their chief strength. As freshmen, they had come through the season not only unbeaten but actually not scored against.

So, with few exceptions, notably Capt. Thomas Lombardi '33 and the two veteran halfbacks, Joseph E. Moran '33 and Richard E. Fishel '33, the choice at the start favored the sophomores. But while they were good, they failed to fit into the varsity ranks as well as expected, and many shifts have resulted between games. This is chiefly in the line, as the backfield supporters of Moran and Fishel are fitting in well, and there are many second-string backs who are treading closely on the heels of the selections to open the games.

**Sophomore Quarterback**

At quarterback, Nicholas P. DiNunzio '35 has worked into the first place, ousting a relief man last year, Frank M. Tisdale '34, with the latter closely contesting the position. Two other sophomores, Francis B. Cody, originally tried out for fullback, and William R. Moulder, are also listed for the position.

Moran, at left, and Fishel, at right halfback, are the chief reliances for the hard work of the team, while in support are two more sophomores, Louis E. Ginter and Charles J. Sudnick, as well as another pair of veterans, Michael G. Korch '33 and Nathan L. Schoenfeld '34. Another back of 1931, Edward L. DeFuria '33, is also available, though also used as a relief end.

At fullback, one of the best developments of the season has brought Seymour L. Stark '35, useful at both ends of forward passes, and an all-round kicker and broken-field runner, into the position. Still another of the newcomers, Marshall S. Nevins '35, is in second place at present, though just whether Cody will come back there is uncertain.

**End Situation Uncertain**

The end situation is the most uncertain of all the places in the line, and one shift after another is made, with the fine group of sophomores available being juggled to produce the best combination, sometimes more than once a week. The latest formation moves Walter Singer '35, one of the famous Jersey City twins, to right end, with Robert S. Johnson '35, hitherto holder of that place, to the other end. This pushes Lloyd N. Sanford '35, holder of the left-end position up to a week ago, over to left tackle, pushing John L. Hordines '34, a former holder of the place last year, into second place.

Three veterans are displaced by the sophomore combination, and Albert F. Gutzman '34 and Dominic A. Steffanelli '33, second-string ends last year, are still holding down the relief jobs, with De Furia, a back last year, also being used when needed on the wing.

Captain Lombardi has recently returned to the lineup, and will be available for the crucial games to come, so that one of the problems of the line coach, Reeves A. Baysinger, is in a fair way to being solved. In his absence, Milton Singer '35, the other twin, and James Steen Jr. '35 have filled in at right tackle, while prior to the shift of Sanford from end, Hordines, second-string last year, and a trio of sophomores, Joseph A. Vavra, Matthew Darak and Gregory J. Bardacke, have been tried out at left. Albert F. Kroll '33, a third-string tackle last year, is also available.

**Veteran Guards Favored**

The veterans have the call so far on the guard positions, as Francis A. Kennedy '33, at right, and Frank G. Tindall '33 are holding their own against the sophomore invasion with better success than their veteran colleagues. Two other veterans are in support, Stanley J. Machoskey '33 and Jacob E. Gramlich '34, while the sophomores are Harry O. Stark '35, one of the three members of the team of that name, and Andrew J. Marchiano '35.

In the pivot position at center is another of the sophomore stars, as Matthew Wansack Jr. '35 has displaced Charles G. Stark '33, first-string center last year, and George F. Grader '34, third-string pivot man of 1931. Milton Singer was also tried for center, but has now moved over to tackle.

With two games already lost, against Ohio Wesleyan and Southern Methodist, the chances for a successful season will hinge largely on its stand in the last two games of the season, against the traditional rival, Colgate, at Syracuse, and against Columbia, now rapidly assuming a similar attitude, at New York. The balance of the schedule is as follows:

Oct. 29—Michigan State University.
Nov. 5—Oglethorpe University; 12—Colgate University; 19—Columbia University at New York.

# BY-PLAYS

**FOOTBALL AS IT SHOULD BE**

IF ONE could take the recent Harvard-Dartmouth football game as a fair sample of the way the public, the players and the coaches are now taking all of their football games, there would indeed be much grounds for predicting that the day is not far distant when intercollegiate football will be valued more for the game itself than for the victory which has been preponderant in the eyes of the alumni and undergraduates in the vast majority of the big colleges in the United States. Surely no game could have been harder fought or more strenuous on the players, coaches and spectators than that one, and yet the highest type of sportsmanship prevailed. In some 40 years of following college football, the writer cannot recall a game where the sportsmanship has been higher, especially where there were so many chances for unsportsmanlike feeling.

It was one of those games in which the winning team was outplayed in practically every department of the game, and where the failure of a player to complete a forward pass, which appeared to the spectators as a very simple one, deprived the loser of what would have been a victory snatched from defeat in the last minute of play. And yet the reaction toward the missed forward was all sympathetic to the player, with praise for the brilliant game he had put up during the rest of the contest. Harvard players were helping Dartmouth men to their feet and Dartmouth men were showing the same sportsmanship to the Harvard players, and another pleasing feature of the game was seeing two Dartmouth players shake the hand of Captain Hageman of Harvard when the Crimson leader left the game. When all of the college games are played under such conditions, about 75 per cent of the objections which have been advanced against college football will have been eliminated.

* * *

**HORNSBY TO BE A PLAYER AGAIN**

Baseball fans have probably received the announcement that Rogers Hornsby has been signed to play baseball with the St. Louis Cardinals next year with considerable surprise. When Hornsby left the Chicago Cubs this last summer, it was generally expected that his playing days were over and that there was little chance of his ever being a major-league manager again. His career has been a strange one in many ways. A brilliant player and one of the greatest batsmen of all time, of recent years he has never seemed able to hold a position with a club for any length of time. Manager of the Cardinals the first year they ever won a major-league pennant, he was soon let go by that club, and short stops with the New York Giants and Boston Braves failed to prove successful enough to keep him with the teams. His going to the Chicago Cubs and later becoming manager appeared to be a move that would last for some time, but this summer found him again out of the major-league ranks, and apparently for all time. It is announced that Hornsby will not be or become manager of the Cardinals, but will simply be one of the players, under Manager Street. There should still be some good baseball in Hornsby, and it will be interesting to see if he can again win and retain a regular place in the Cardinals' lineup without being moved up to manager of some club before many months are passed.

# WEILAND CENTER ON OTTAWA LINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Ottawa Senators, preparing for a return to the major hockey wars, have 16 men working out daily. Cooney Weiland, Frank Finnigan and Hec Kilrea appear set as the first string forward line while Gus Furslund, Fort William recruit, Syd Howe and Bert McInenly have been going well together in another combination.

Dave Trottier reported to the Montreal Maroons, who are still at Ottawa waiting for ice in their home rink, and Hooley Smith now remains the only absentee from camp. He is holding out for a five-year contract at $10,000 a season.

Although "Bullet Joe" Simpson has said that Red Dutton and Vernon Ayres, both defensemen, are the only New York Americans sure of their places on the team, he seems to have decided on Normie Hines, Rabbit McVeigh and Scotty Martin as a starting forward line.

The dispute between the Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit over the services of Emil Hansen, powerful defense player, will be settled Monday by the National Hockey League governors. Hansen is working out with Detroit at present.

Col. John S. Hammond yesterday spiked reports that Frank Boucher, star center of the New York Rangers, was going to the Ottawa Senators for cash and an unnamed player. The Colonel indicated he was not averse to offers, as Boucher is a salary holdout, but said Ottawa hadn't offered anything interesting enough and negotiations were off.

# QUEBEC MENTIONED FOR CAN-AM LEAGUE

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers will join the Canadian-American Hockey League this season, it was learned on high authority here last night.

The plan, as outlined here, provides for the Beavers to play four home games with the five American teams. Each American team will make one trip to Quebec, playing both contests on the same trip. The Beavers will take to the road twice during the schedule and play in each American city before returning home.

A suitable point-scoring basis for these games will be arranged to overcome the fact that the Bears will play fewer games than the other five clubs, Providence, Philadelphia, Springfield, New Haven and Boston.

**EARL SEIBERT IS HOLDOUT**

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct 28 (AP)—A tangle of names evidently led to the report that Albert "Babe" Siebert, star wingman whom the New York Rangers purchased from the Montreal Maroons, was a holdout. Manager Lester Patrick of the Rangers, who are training here for the National Hockey League season, has explained that it wasn't Babe but Earl "Si" Seibert, lanky young defenseman, who was holding out. Babe, Patrick added, has been practicing twice a day since last Saturday and has been "going great guns." His contract has been signed. Si, who hails from the same town as Babe, Kitchener, Ont., has not reported yet.

**CREIGHTON FIVE CUT SOON**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28 — Coach A. A. Schabinger of the Creighton University basketball team will call out his candidates early next week it is announced here. The Creighton varsity, which won the Missouri Valley Conference championship last season, will face another heavy schedule of Conference and non-Conference games.

**DORMAN NAMED CAPTAIN**

John Dorman of Beirut, Syria, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman soccer team for this fall. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips Andover Academy.

# Hockey League Has Schedule Adopted

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—A schedule of 44 games for each team, beginning Friday, Nov. 11, and ending Wednesday, March 11, has been arranged for the 1932-33 season of the International Hockey League.

The league governors had some difficulty with the arrangements but finally settled on a group system, with London, Windsor and Detroit in one, and Buffalo, Syracuse and Cleveland in the other. Each team will play the others in its group five games at home and five on the road and will meet the other three clubs four times at home and four away.

Four of the six teams get into action on the opening night with Cleveland playing at Windsor and Detroit at London. The following evening, Buffalo and Syracuse will renew last season's feud at Syracuse.

The first games at Cleveland and Detroit will be played Nov. 13, with London and Windsor as the visiting teams, and Cleveland will lift the lid at Buffalo Nov. 15.

The unbalanced schedule will will make no difference in the play-off system or standings and, as it was last year, the first four teams will qualify for a round-robin play-off series.

# TRACK SCHEDULE FOR MIDSHIPMEN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28—The United States Naval Academy's track and field schedule for next year includes six meets, five of them dual affairs. A team will be sent to the Pennsylvania Relays on April 29, and a contest against the United States Military Academy at West Point will conclude the program on May 27. The schedule:

April 15—University of North Carolina; 22—University of Maryland; 29—University of Pennsylvania Relays at Philadelphia.

May 6—College of William and Mary; 13—University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 27—United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

**COUTU TO COACH PROVIDENCE**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—Wilfrid A. "Billy" Coutu has been officially appointed manager and coach of the Providence Reds in the Canadian-American Hockey League. Coutu replaces Edward L. "Newsy" Lalonde, who will coach Canadiens this season. Coutu's early hockey was played with Canadian Soo back in 1914. From 1921-22 to 1926-27 he played defense for Canadiens in the National Hockey League, and 1926-27 he played with the Bruins. At the conclusion of that season, through an altercation with Dr. W. J. Laflamme, referee of the Boston-Ottawa Stanley Cup series, Coutu was barred "for life" from the N. H. L. He played the next season with New Haven in the Can-Am League and then went to Newark for a season, to finish with Minneapolis in 1929-30 and 1930-31.

**GEORGE H. TOWNSEND REELECTED**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The American Power Boat Association, at its annual meeting held yesterday at the Hotel New Yorker, reelected George H. Townsend president. As Mr. Townsend is in Paris at the present time, he was notified by telegram of his reelection. The entire board which will serve Mr. Townsend follows: Leonard H. Thomson of Detroit, secretary; Emmett V Maun of New York, executive secretary; Ira Hand of New York, treasurer; W. M. Eldridge of New York, timer; E. M. Rippingille of Detroit, measurer; and F. W. Horenburger of New York, surveyor.

**CHICAGO RECEIVES PETITIONS**

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Petitions asking the retention of A. A. Stagg as head football coach at the University of Chicago, bearing more than 300 signatures, were up for consideration by President Robert Maynard Hutchins and the board of trustees today. The petitions were signed by members of the varsity and freshman football squads and various campus organizations. Copies also will be sent to Thomas N. Metcalf, who will succeed Mr. Stagg as director of athletics when the latter is retired next June. Metcalf is finishing his work as director of athletics at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

**OWEN SIGNS WITH BRUINS**

George Owen Jr., captain and defenseman of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League last season, has signed again for the coming season according to an announcement from President Charles F. Adams yesterday. Owen has agreed to play all home games and will make the short trips with the team, but because of business has been granted the privilege of staying at home on the long western trips. His signing gives the Bruins their three regular defensemen of last year, Hitchman, Shore and Owen. Galbraith, former left wing, may be shifted back to defense.

**CENTRAL LEAGUE FORMING**

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—At least six teams will be in the Central Baseball League in 1933, it is announced by President Frederick Howell. Representatives of Evansville, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute, Ind., and Youngstown and Dayton, Ohio, were present. Teams from these cities and Erie, Penna., will comprise the league's membership next season, Howell said. He added that two other cities may be added to the circuit.

# Great Selection For Eastern Fan

No longer does the eastern football fan have to study the schedule list to find important games. The perplexing problem to be faced now is to pick out the likeliest game of thrills and importance. Tomorrow presents a wide variety of contests, anyone of which should be both satisfying to the technician of football as well as the seeker of the spectacular.

If one likes the contests between the undefeated there are Pittsburgh vs. Notre Dame, Columbia vs. Cornell and Harvard vs. Brown. If fiery contests regardless of whether one or both have tasted defeat satisfy, there are such battles as Yale vs. Dartmouth, Pennsylvania vs. Annapolis, Colgate vs. Penn State, Boston College vs. Fordham and Maine vs. Colby. Or intersectionally there is an excellent choice presented by Purdue vs. New York University, William and Mary vs. West Point, Princeton at Michigan, and Michigan State vs. Syracuse; along with the Notre Dame-Pittsburgh game already mentioned.

Certainly out of this galaxy of presentations some interesting achievements are due to be recorded in the week's chapter of 1932 football history. Notre Dame is admittedly greatly favored to hand Pittsburgh its first defeat. Pittsburgh defeated Army and then tied Ohio State, the latter contest having been played on a muddy field. The visitors probably carry too much power for the Panthers; but the outcome is keenly awaited particularly by easterners who point to the Penn team as a good example of their section.

**Columbia-Cornell Game**

New York will have its big game between undefeated eastern elevens when Cornell and Columbia try conclusions. Columbia is having one of its greatest seasons and is particularly desirous of victory tomorrow because Cornell spoiled an undefeated season for the Lions last year. Cornell, away to rather a poor start, has come along fast since the return to active duty of its famed coach, Gil Dobie, and is pretty well primed for the Lions.

New England will have its test of the undefeated when Brown resumes relations with Harvard in the Stadium. Brown gained overnight fame by defeating Yale, 7 to 2, and has not lost importance by its play since. Harvard, without its entire list of regulars, and only fortunate in victory against Dartmouth, has spent many hours speeding up to be prepared for the Bruins. Because of the general way things have been going on eastern gridirons this fall, Harvard is not being given much of an advantage over the Bruins as the likely victor.

Not a few will journey to the Yale Bowl to watch a good Dartmouth team strive for its first victory against the Eli. Yale has had an unusually poor season; four games without victory. The Green has invaded the Bowl merely prepared to "go through the motions" and chalk up its first triumph against poor Yale teams before, but always the Eli has somehow thwarted the plan and at least gained a tie.

**Penn Entertains Middies**

Pennsylvania, particularly since its victory against Dartmouth, has been raised to the select list of eastern teams. Tomorrow the Red and Blue will face Annapolis. Although the Middies have had a slow start, they may offer enough thoroughly to test Penn. Fordham, which previous to its defeat at the hands of Michigan State last week, had been looked upon as a possible eastern title claimant, will visit Boston to play Boston College, and although the Eagles have a fair team the Rams are thought to be a little too strong.

Colgate has placed itself very high in the esteem of eastern critics as a result of its substantial victory against a highly reputed New York University team and it is anticipated that Coach Andy Kerr's team will have little more than a good contest to expect from Penn State. The Maine - Colby affair is seldom worded in with the major conflicts of the East, but since the State of Maine title may depend largely upon this outcome, it assumes a position of importance. Colby defeated Bowdoin last week and Maine topped Bates, the other two Maine college teams, therefore tomorrow's affair between the two victors means much.

Intersectionally, and second to the Notre Dame-Pittsburgh clash, is the much-heralded invasion of Purdue to play N. Y. U. The Boilermakers have a collection of high-rated football players in their lineup. Although tied by Northwestern, 7 to 7, the Boilermakers are expected to furnish something spectacular against the Violet. N. Y. U. was undefeated until last week when Colgate proved a little too good.

The other intersectional contests find Army easing up a little with William and Mary although the latter has a reputation established by defeating the Middies early in the season, and Michigan State, conqueror of Fordham last week in a surprise victory, will play Syracuse which often engages in intersectional games, but without much success this season, having already lost to Ohio Wesleyan and Southern Methodist.

Even though it is not to be played in the East the showing Princeton will make against Michigan is awaited. The Tigers have earned a reputation through their showing under a new system as taught by Fritz Crisler and Michigan is recognized as the leading light of the "Big Ten" this season, consequently the East hopes to see the Tigers do well against their decidedly favored adversary.

**TOURISTS SCORE 583 FOR 7**

PERTH, Aust., Oct. 28 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England today ran its first inning total against a combined Australian side to 583 runs for 7 wickets before declaring. Australia then scored 59 for no wickets before the close of play for the day. Following the lead of Sutcliffe and the Nawab of Pataudi, who put on 283 yesterday Capt. D. R. Jardine knocked up 98 in 2¾ hours before being bowled by Don Bradman, Australia's celebrated test-match player. Of the four wickets which fell today Bradman took two for 106.

**ZEPP NOT TO DEFEND**

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—William Zepp of Michigan State Normal College will not defend his American 10-mile title Saturday, Nov. 5, it was definitely determined yesterday when the entries closed at A. A. U. headquarters. It was explained his college was engaging in a dual cross-country meet that day. Louis Gregory of New York, former six-mile champion, and Bill Cox of Rochester, former Penn State harrier, are outstanding entries. The run will take place at Lewisohn Stadium.

**COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT**

Amherst 4, Mass. State 0.

# RUGBY UNION IN FULL SWING

## Race Starts for English Intercounty Honors in Handling Game

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Oct. 28—This week's chief Rugby Union football matches are the first step in the solution of the annual problem of the question: Who will win the English intercounty championship? This competition played out among sides selected from the best players in amateur clubs from all parts of the country was won last season by Gloucestershire, which has made an inauspicious start to the present campaign by losing to Devonshire at the score of 11 points to 6.

There has been speculation as to whether one of London's "home counties" can bring the title to the capital for the first time since 1928-29 and for that reason the showing of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent is watched with special interest. In the southeastern section of the championship yesterday the first named lost to Hampshire, 3 points to 8. Surrey beat up Sussex by a big margin, 20 points to 3; Kent was defeated by Eastern Counties, 9 to 22.

Other county championship results were: Cheshire beat Cumberland 28 to 12 and Somersetshire beat Cornwall 16 to 13.

This county championship arises directly from "club rugger"—in other words football as played on strictly amateur lines under the rules of the Rugby Union. As a spectacle this game is the second most popular sport in Britain during the winter months. First, of course, is Association football, which attracts something like 1,000,000 fans to league matches on a Saturday. Club rugger isn't organized on league lines and is indeed entirely "friendly" so far as the arrangement of fixtures is concerned, but the qualities of the handling code as an entertainment have got across and a steadily increasing number of players have been matched by the growth of their watching public.

The latest club results are chiefly memorable for the defeat of Cardiff, one of the leading Welsh teams, by Blackheath, the oldest Rugby club in the world. The score was 6 to 3. The Welshmen hitherto have been unbeaten this season.

At this period great interest attaches to the fifteens of Oxford and Cambridge which come into opposition early in December. Both appear to be good sides in the making and Cambridge, especially, has won praise from the critics. The Light Blues Saturday defeated Richmond 10 points to 3 and in so doing they outscrummaged one of the best packs in the country. Oxford also played impressively against United Services at Portsmouth, scoring 18 points to 5. Yesterday, however, the Dark Blues were defeated 17 to 14 by Oxford Greyhounds, a formidable side composed of past and present members of the university.

Following are the results of the most recent matches in which the leading clubs are concerned: Clifton 14, Bath 3; Harlequins 7, Guys Hospital 6; Gloucester 8, Moseley 3; Coventry 8, Bedford 3; London Welsh 8, Nuneaton 3; Leicester 9, Northampton 6; Aberavon 8, Pontypool 0; Bristol 14, Rosslyn Park 0; Lanelly 13, Neath 9; Swansea 19, Newport 0; Old Alleynians 3, London Scottish 5.

# MANY FANS KEEP USELESS TICKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—It seems that there still are plenty of persons who would rather hold onto gay-colored strips of cardboard calling for a seat at a World Series game that never will be played than have the $5.50 it represents in cash money at the offices of the New York Yankees.

In fact, there's about $5000 worth of them for 1932, and it's almost a month since the Yankees started refunding the $100,000 paid into the club treasury for reserved seats for the sixth game of the World Series with the Cubs, a game made unnecessary by the Yanks' four-game sweep.

Ed G. Barrow, business manager of the Yankees, said, however, they are coming in for their money faster than ever before.

"They'll be dribbling in all winter until just about all of the $5000 is returned, but the books never do balance," he explained.

"We still owe a few fellows for 1927, and the money is here waiting for them if they ever get around to sending in their tickets. There's a few hundred dollars owed customers from 1928."

**TO BEGIN BOOK RECEPTIONS**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Mrs. Rose Franken, playwright, will be the speaker on Sunday afternoon to inaugurate a series of book and play receptions by the New York League of Business and Professional Women. The affairs will be continued on successive Sunday afternoons at the league headquarters in the Bush Terminal Building.

**CHAPIN WINS AT SPRINGDALE**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28—William C. Chapin of Rochester, N. Y., Princeton University sophomore, captured the annual fall golf tournament of the Springdale Golf Club here yesterday when he defeated another Princeton student, Joseph S. McCulloch Jr. '34 of Haverford, Penna., 10 and 9.

**BICYCLE RACE PRICES DOWN**

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The six-day bicycle racers will return to Madison Square Garden Nov. 27 for a week's stand, Promoter John Chapman announced yesterday, and at a drastic reduction in prices running as high as 50 per cent. Several new faces will be seen among the teams, Chapman said.

**DETROIT WILL TRAIN IN TEXAS**

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 28 (AP)—The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has announced that the Detroit American League Baseball Club will come to San Antonio for spring training next February.

**HAINES IN LINE FOR 1933**

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—Jess Haines, veteran pitcher of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, has signed his contract for the 1933 season, he announced here recently. The terms were not made known.

**COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT**

Furman 20, Citadel 0.

# Gliders in Thrilling Feats Astonish Great Akron Crowd

## Airport Officials Marvel at Interest in Motorless Craft

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 28—Knights of old, who entertained the ladies and others with tournaments and jousting, were rivaled by modern knights in graceful gliders, who performed at the national glider meet at Akron Municipal Airport on Oct. 22 and 23.

No less daring than the clash of arms at Camelot were the contests staged on this great field overshadowed by the mammoth Zeppelin dock.

In spite of wet fields, mud, and low ceiling which prevented soaring, nine gliders from many parts of the country, went through a program of feats never before attempted with sail planes.

The meet drew a throng of 15,000 spectators to the field. Cars lined three sides of the great port and were banked on the hillsides. Airport officials marveled at the interest displayed in the motorless craft.

Conspicuous groups of famed glider enthusiasts were gathered on the field. One group surrounded Dr. Wolfgang Klemperer, first licensed glider pilot of Germany and former world gliding distance champion who was in charge of the meet.

Another group, from Pittsburgh and Syracuse, was headed by Mr. Augustine Haller, twice holder of the American distance gliding record, and Mr. Martin Schempp, present holder of the American glider altitude record. Both of these men are of that famous Darmstaadter group of glider pilots in the Rhoen Mountains in Germany.

Still another group surrounded the five Akron gliders, with Mr. E. J. Sutherland, known as "Bud," as their leader. Later in the meet this modest young man, member of the Goodrich Glider Club, who has been gliding for only three years, made a world's record in glider looping with 29 consecutive loops.

Like a bevy of graceful butterflies following a huge bumblebee, three of the gliders in a row were towed behind one of the Goodyear blimps, crossing and recrossing each other in spectacular side slips and banks as they went.

A spot-landing contest, a utility contest, in which a flight of five minutes of more was required before a landing to a mark was made, and a bomb-dropping contest, no bomb being dropped from less than 500 feet, were on the program. A race to the ground from 2000 feet in the air was exciting.

And just as the knights had their more colorful contests with "favors," so these young pilots had their novelty races in which a pilot had to drop an object from a 500 foot altitude, pick it up and carry it to the judges, and their "mystery events" in which the pilots took off for one corner of the airport only to receive further instructions to go elsewhere when arriving there.

Most spectacular of all was the balloon spearing contest in which each pilot took a balloon filled with air aloft. A small weight was attached to each balloon to make it sink and at a given signal the balloons were released and the pilots dived after them wielding bamboo spears in an attempt to pierce them.

An efficiency relay closed the meet, in which gliders were towed aloft at the end of 1000-foot tow lines, told to fly to a fixed course and land to a mark. The glider had to be carried to that mark by the pilot and relief pilot without other assistance before the next take-offs.

Akron's Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored the events and awarded a silver cup to the winner of the most points in the contest. Many other prizes of glider instruments and merchandise were awarded.

One corner of the airport during the meet was alive with youngsters who had been busy for weeks at their work benches preparing model airplanes for their own special contests. Their contest sanctioned by the National Aeronautical Association under rulings of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, had more than 200 entries. Both speed and duration contests were held with these ingenious little craft, each with a wing spread of not more than 40 inches.

Maj. James H. Doolittle, noted speed flier and lover of boys, was judge of this meet. Formation flying by national guard planes from Cleveland and Selfridge Field, and parachute jumps by Miss "Babe" Smith of Akron concluded the affair.

## Glider Loop Champion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
E. J. SUTHERLAND

## Austrian Loops Glider

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

VIENNA—Looping the loop five times in succession in his glider was the chief thrill provided here recently by Mr. Robert Kronfeld, aviation experimenter, before more than 25,000 spectators.

Mr. Kronfeld showed complete control of his craft during the exhibition. A number of times he appeared to be diving nose down to the earth, and the only difference between his loops and those made by an ordinary airplane was that Kronfeld's were done in wider circles.

He also gave exhibitions showing how a glider can rise from level ground by means of a motor-driven windlass, which causes the glider to rise in the same manner as does an ordinary kite, and how it can operate after being towed to a given height by an airplane.

# FISHING REFORMS URGED IN HALIFAX

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 28 (AP)—Cancellation of all steam trawler licenses, restoration of the Ministry of Fisheries as a separate portfolio, complete enforcement of the Fish Inspection Act and investigation of the possibility of shipping live lobsters to Great Britain were urged in four of seventeen resolutions passed by the United Maritime Fishermen at their annual convention's closing session yesterday.

The fishermen asked that every effort be made by the Department of Fisheries to promote the sale of dry and pickled fish in central and western Canada. An investigation was urged into the price of gasoline in the Maritimes. The establishment of a market board of fishermen "modeled after the farmer's board to aid in the marketing of fish and to encourage coöperative enterprise" was also advocated.

# RAIL RATE TO TEST TRUCK COMPETITION

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28—Beginning Nov. 1, western railroads will use the Nebraska division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway as a laboratory experiment in meeting truck freight competition.

With authority of the western trunk line committee, Mr. Carl R. Gray Jr., vice-president and general manager of the road, has announced the abolition of class rates from Omaha and Sioux City, Iowa, to intermediate points and the reduction of rates on less than carload lots up to nearly 80 per cent.


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# MA REPORTED AIDING REVOLT OF SU IN WEST

## New Attack on Train in Manchuria—Reply to Lytton Report Sent

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Oct. 28—At today's cabinet meeting, Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister, reported at length rumors that Gen. Ma Chan-shan, North Manchurian leader, who was said to have perished in guerrilla fighting, was still active. He stated that an ex-government official from Tsitsihar, former capital of General Ma, as Governor of Heilungkiang, had arrived there from Merghen, near the Russian frontier, and reported having seen a Chinese commander, who was said by his followers to be General Ma himself, and who was working in conjunction with Gen Su Ping-wen, organizer of the insurrection around Manchuli, and other anti-Manchukuo groups.

The commander uses the name of General Ma and at present is at Heiho, heading 20,000 men who were well armed and plentifully supplied with money.

A dozen battles are reported to have been fought in Manchuria during the past 48 hours, the Japanese claiming success in most of them. The most serious incident appears to have been a guerrilla attack on a passenger train at Wuchia station on the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway yesterday, in which the Japanese suffered a score of casualties before repulsing the attackers, who were estimated to number 300. The train returned to Tsitsihar, abandoning the attempt to open traffic as far as Ningnien, nearly 50 miles to the north.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to the United States, who has been touring Manchuria, reached Mukden tonight.

The Emperor this afternoon received Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, and sanctioned the text of Japan's observations upon the Lytton report on the Manchurian situation. The text is being sent to Geneva by Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, a diplomat who accompanied the League Commission in Manchuria, and who is departing for Geneva tonight. It has been kept secret, but it is believed in authoritative quarters to follow the lines of the previous Japanese arguments.

# Oil Ends Picturesque Coaling at Nagasaki

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—One of the picturesque overseas activities of the United States Army, which began with American occupation of the Philippines, was placed in the discard by War Department orders yesterday closing the army transport coaling station at Nagasaki, Japan.

The coaling at Nagasaki was accomplished by means of a human chain of Japanese women and children who passed hand to hand baskets of coal from barges to the ships being loaded. Oil has replaced coal on most of the army transports, and the Nagasaki station is no longer necessary.

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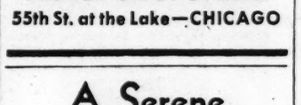

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# REICH EDITORS SENTENCED FOR 'PROVOCATION'

## Two National Socialists Sent to Prison for Eight Months

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN — Government action in recent weeks has materially lessened the recklessness with which editorial pens have been wielded in political attacks by some sections of the German press.

Successive steps to halt the use of "provocative" language were drawn into sharp focus recently with the sentencing of two National Socialist editors to a total of eight months' imprisonment.

The prosecutions were the result of articles in the Angriff, Fascist party organ in Berlin, attacking the president and vice-president of the Berlin police. The attacks came at the height of the National Socialist protests of alleged discrimination against Fascists by Social Democratic officials. The case, however, was tried after the police heads had been removed from office when the Reich established its dictatorship over the State of Prussia.

The court held that the newspaper articles—attacking the police officials on personal and moral as well as official grounds—were not only without factual foundation, but phrased in highly unwarranted invective.

Previously, as the result of an attack upon the Reich's Chancellor, the Angriff was suppressed by the Government for five days.

This was followed by one of the longest suspensions of recent months, a four weeks' ban imposed upon the Communist Rote Fahne (Sept. 9) for an article criticizing the Government armament policy. Yet here again it is believed that the growing abandon of editorial pens was a contributing factor.

During some of Germany's recent election campaigns surprisingly vigorous expressions have found their way into some of the usually more moderate Socialist Democratic newspapers.

In some instances the excoriation of political opponents had become so severe that it could hardly be read as other than incitement to homicide. A National Socialist paper once reminded its Fascist readers that the counterpane of the bed of a Jewish Social Democratic editor was "wide enough for a nice little bomb." On numerous occasions it had invoked the "justifiable wrath" of the Fascists against the "red murder pest" of Communism. Meanwhile the Communist press referred to Herr Adolf Hitler's Brownshirt army as the "brown murder pest."

During the summer election campaign the situation became so grievous that many of the more liberal papers demanded that a halt be called upon the use of such provocative language. Several of the most reputable journals have referred to the extremist editors as the real instigators of the terror acts and political violence which have written such a grievous record across Germany's current history.

## PERTH WELCOMES YOUNG AMERICANS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aust.—Members of the Young America League on tour in Australia were welcomed to this city recently by Mr. J. J. Simons, head of the Young Australia League and by the Premier, Sir James Mitchell, who entertained the visitors at Parliament House. Many social gatherings and entertainments were arranged in their honor.

Prior to their arrival in Perth the American boys were taken through the gold mines at Kalgoorlie, watching the operations on the Lake View and Star Gold mines.

# STOCKS MOVE UNCERTAINLY HIGHER AGAIN

## Market Advances in Face of Extremely Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The stock market continued its slow horizontal movement for the sixth successive session today.

Prices pushed up a point or two here and there during the morning, but slid back in the middle of the day, as professional traders found they were attracting no following. Such speculative interest as there was seemed to center in the rails.

The market made a modest advance in the last hour of trading, after backing and filling uncertainly in the earlier hours. U. S. Steel was up nearly two points, and among a handful up 2 to 3 were Santa Fe, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel pfd., Lackawanna and Auburn. The late tone was firm.

Transactions were only about 600,000 shares.

The weekly condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks showed an advance of $86,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, raising the total of excess reserves to an estimated figure of $475,000,000. Currency in circulation declined $37,000,000 further, and was only $103,000,000 above the corresponding weekly total of last year, the best comparative showing in some time. Monetary gold stocks gained $30,000,000 to a total figure of $4,257,000,000.

### Federal Reserve Reports

Wall Street found the weekly Federal Reserve reports, indicating a further piling up of excess reserves of member banks, return of currency from hoarding, and continued inflow of gold, decidedly encouraging as to basic financial conditions, but stock market quarters were imbued with the feeling that the autumn upturn in general business might be reaching its seasonal peak, and were uncertain as to the trend of the market over the remainder of the year. There was some talk in brokerage quarters, however, of probable increased technical strength of the market as a result of the sharp reduction in brokers' loans and increased short selling recently.

### Bonds Rule Irregular

Firmness of some secondary rail loans gave a semblance of courage to the bond market today, although prices, as a whole, continued their uncertain trend.

A few of the oils and power and light company issues also picked up moderately. The utilities and industrials, however, were inclined to tread cautiously and many of them held to a narrow range.

Earnings of the carriers for the third quarter generally were somewhat better than the financial district had expected. But as hope for the railways has been extremely low, even faint signs of improvement were received most cheerfully.

Betterment in banking conditions was reflected by reports of Federal Reserve members which showed another advance in balances. Also currency in circulation declined substantially, and the country's gold stocks made further gains. The drop in brokers' loans of some $81,000,000 was attributed partly to transactions by dealers in United States Government obligations.

The principal rail gainers included Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 5½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 6s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Some of the higher grade transportation loans were slightly easier.

International Telephones recovered a point or more, and Postal Telegraph 5s firmed. Sinclair Oil 6½s gained 2 points at one time, and Shell Union Oil 5s improved.

The foreign department was quiet and mixed. The Argentines sagged, while the Australians rallied moderately. Bonds of Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and Japan were slightly unsettled.

Small gains were recorded by some United States Government obligations.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Oct. 28 | Last Oct. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9½ | 1⅝ | | Adams Express | 1400 | 6 | 3⅞ | 6 | 5⅝ |
| 30⅝ | 12 | 2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 17¼ |
| 14 | 9½ | | Addressograph | 400 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 16½ | 4¼ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 400 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 63½ | 30⅞ | .3† | Air Reduction | 2200 | 55¼ | 53⅜ | 55 | 54½ |
| 16⅝ | 7¾ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 700 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 3⅝ | ⅜ | | Alleghany Corp | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 8¼ | ¾ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 88¼ | 42½ | 6† | Allied Chem | 3100 | 75 | 72½ | 74⅝ | 73 |
| 22¾ | ½ | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 12 | 4 | | Am Ag Ch C pf | 125 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 2⅞ | ¼ | | Am Beet Sugar | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 90 | 40 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | |
| 73⅞ | 29⅛ | 4 | Am Can | 4400 | 52¾ | 52⅜ | 53½ | 52 |
| 17 | 3½ | | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 50 | 16 | | Am Car & F pf | 400 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 8¼ | 2 | | Am Colortype | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 27 | 11 | | Am Com Alcohol | 1100 | 21 | 20¼ | 20⅞ | 20 |
| 15¾ | 2¾ | | Am European | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 15 | 2 | | Am & For Pow | 1400 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 33 | 3¾ | | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 21¼ | 2¾ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 6½ | 3 | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 6⅞ | 1 | | Am Hide & L | 80 | 4 | 3½ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 21⅝ | 6¾ | 2 | Am Ice | 1100 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 68 | 39½ | 6 | Am Int Corp | 400 | 41 | 40 | 41 | |
| 12 | 2½ | | Am International | 700 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | | Am Locomotive | 500 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 |
| 9¼ | 1½ | | Am Metal | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 32 | 6½ | | Am Metal 6% | 10 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 13 | 14 | 1½ | Am News | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 12¼ | 3 | | Am Power & Lt | 2100 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 12¼ | 3½ | | Am Radiator | 1100 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 18½ | 3 | | Am Rolling Mill | 700 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¼ |
| 29¼ | 13⅞ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 25⅛ | 10 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 50 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 27¼ | 5½ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 1100 | 15 | 14¼ | 14⅞ | 14½ |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 5700 | 105⅜ | 103¾ | 104⅝ | 103½ |
| 25 | 4 | | Am Type Fndrs | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 34½ | 11 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 400 | 22 | 21⅜ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 31 | 11 | 2 | Am WW&E ct | 400 | 19½ | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19 |
| 10 | 1⅝ | | Am Woolen | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 39⅞ | 15½ | | Am Woolen pf | 100 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26⅝ |
| 19⅜ | 3 | | Anaconda Cop | 2400 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | 8⅞ |
| 17½ | 5¼ | 1.20 | Anchor Can | 400 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | |
| 61 | 24 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | |
| 2 | ¼ | | Armour Ill B | 600 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 11 | 3 | | Asso Dry Goods | 400 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | | Arnold Constable | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 94 | 17⅞ | | Atchison T&SF | 3400 | 45 | 42½ | 44 | 42¼ |
| 21⅞ | 8⅝ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1100 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16¼ | 16 |
| 89½ | 45½ | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 10 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| 151⅞ | 28¾ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 4100 | 44¼ | 41 | 42⅜ | 41 |
| 17¾ | 1 | 1 | Austin Nichols A | 60 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 7⅜ | 1½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 1400 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 | | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 21¾ | 3⅛ | | Balt & Ohio | 2100 | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | 12⅝ |
| 41½ | 6 | | Balt & Ohio pf | 400 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16 | 16 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | | Barnsdall A | 700 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 43½ | 13 | | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 8¾ | 2⅜ | | Belding Hem | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 18¾ | 4½ | | Bendix Aviation | 2400 | 11 | 10¼ | 11 | 10⅞ |
| 24⅞ | 5⅜ | | Best & Co | 100 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 29⅜ | 7 | | Bethlehem Steel | 1400 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17⅝ |
| 74 | 13½ | | Beth Steel pf | 400 | 35¼ | 34⅛ | 35¼ | 35 |
| 10 | 3⅜ | | Blaw Knox | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 22¼ | 4⅞ | | Bohn Alum & Br | 100 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¼ |
| 43⅛ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 2100 | 26½ | 25¼ | 26⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 14¼ | 3⅞ | | Borg Warner | 100 | 10⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 11¾ | 2⅜ | | Briggs Mfg | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¾ |
| 10½ | 4 | 1 | Briggs & Strat | 400 | 8 | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 50¼ | 11⅛ | | Brooklyn Man T | 1100 | 22¾ | 22 | 22¼ | 22 |
| 78⅜ | 31½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 400 | 59½ | 59 | 59½ | 59½ |
| 89½ | 46 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 75½ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | | Bruns Terminal | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ¾ |
| 10⅛ | 2½ | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 200 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5⅞ |
| 3⅛ | ½ | | Budd Mfg | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 3⅛ | ½ | | Budd Wheel | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 200 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 85 | 12¼ | 7 | Bush T Bldgs pf | 20 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 2 | ½ | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 1⅞ | ½ | | Butte & Superior | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 7 | | Byers | 1400 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 15½ | 14¼ |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | | Callahan Z & L | 200 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 9¼ | 2½ | | Campbell Wy&C | 400 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 17⅞ | 1½ | | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 15 | 6 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 20⅜ | 7¼ | | Canadian Pacific | 1000 | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14¼ | 13⅝ |
| 63¾ | 10¾ | | Case Thresh | 10500 | 41⅜ | 37⅜ | 40¾ | 39½ |
| 20½ | 7⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | 15 |
| 101 | 25 | | Central RR of NJ | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 1 |
| 15½ | 3½ | | Cerro de Pasco | 200 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 12⅝ | 7 | | Certain-Teed pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 23¾ | 4⅞ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 1000 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | 14⅝ |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 4200 | 24⅜ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | 23½ |
| 5⅜ | 1¼ | | Chi & Gt West | 400 | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ |
| 15½ | 2½ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 300 | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 4½ | ⅞ | | Chi Mil & St P | 200 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| 8 | 1⅛ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 200 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 14½ | 2 | | Chi & N western | 700 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 6¾ | 1 | | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 16⅜ | 1½ | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅛ |
| 12½ | 5 | | Chickasha Cot O | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 8 | 1½ | | Childs Company | 400 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 21¾ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 3000 | 14½ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 14 |
| 68 | 45¼ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 30 | 47⅜ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 400 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 14⅞ | 2⅞ | | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| 21 | 4¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 5000 | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13⅜ | |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 1200 | 27⅞ | 26⅜ | 27⅝ | 26¼ |
| 14⅞ | 4¼ | | Columbia Pic ct | 200 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 300 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 21¾ |
| 13¾ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 1200 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | | Comwlth & So | 1100 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 68½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & Sf 6pf | 100 | 50⅜ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 51 |
| 11¾ | 2¾ | | Consol Film I pf | 200 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 7000 | 58½ | 57¼ | 58 | 57½ |
| 98¼ | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 200 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 10⅞ | 4¾ | | Consol Laundries | | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 9 | 4 | | Consol Oil | 800 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 13⅜ | ½ | | Cont Baking B | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 6 | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 41 | 17⅜ | 2 | Cont Can | 300 | 33¼ | 32½ | 33⅛ | 32⅜ |
| 8½ | 3 | | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 9⅜ | 3⅜ | | Cont Motors | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 55⅜ | 24¾ | 3 | Cont Oil | 800 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 7⅜ | 1½ | | Corn Products | 1300 | 51½ | 50¾ | 51½ | 50¾ |
| 26½ | 13½ | 2* | Coty | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 15⅞ | 7⅞ | | Cream of Wheat | 700 | 25⅞ | 25 | 25⅞ | 25¼ |
| 37⅛ | ⅜ | | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14¾ |
| 31 | 7 | | Crucible Steel | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 31 | 7 | | Curtis Publishing | 100 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | | Curtiss-Wright | 800 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 4¾ | 1½ | | Curtiss-Wright A | 200 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 9¼ | 1 | | Davison Chem | 400 | 4⅛ | 3¾ | 4¼ | 3⅝ |
| 7¾ | 7½ | .60 | Davega-St | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 45⅞ | 8½ | | Del Lac & W | 7500 | 33⅜ | 32 | 32¾ | 31⅜ |
| 9 | 1½ | | Denver R G pf | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 122 | 54 | 6 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 78 |
| 19⅜ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 300 | 18⅜ | 17½ | 18⅛ | |
| 26 | 20½ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| 12¼ | 7½ | 1.30 | Dome Mines | 800 | 13¾ | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 18⅜ | 5 | .75 | Douglas A | 300 | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12 |
| 59¾ | 22 | 2 | Du Pont de Nem | 4500 | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34⅜ | 34 |
| 98⅛ | 87 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Dodak | 500 | 51⅞ | 50¾ | 51⅞ | 50¾ |
| 125 | 104¾ | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 9⅝ | 3 | | Eaton Axle & Sp | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¼ |
| 2⅛ | ⅛ | | Eitingon Schild | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 700 | 18⅛ | 17¼ | 18⅛ | 17 |
| 2½ | ½ | | Elec Bond | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 4 | ⅞ | | Elec & Mus Ind | 100 | 1⅜ | ⅞ | 1⅜ | |
| 16 | 2¾ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 700 | 8⅝ | 7¾ | 8½ | 7⅞ |
| 55½ | 8⅞ | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 200 | 23¼ | 22½ | 23¼ | |
| 33¼ | 12⅜ | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 200 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24¼ |
| 37¼ | 16 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 500 | 32⅛ | 32 | 32⅛ | 31 |
| 11¾ | 2 | | Erie RR | 100 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 32 | 13 | | Fed Min & Sm | 300 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 27¾ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 800 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14½ |
| 54¾ | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 500 | 49½ | 49 | 49 | 48½ |
| ¾ | ⅛ | | Fisk Rubber | 400 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ⅛ |
| 2¾ | ¼ | | Fisk Rub 1pf | 300 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 2 | | Follansbee B | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 22⅜ | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 5⅞ | 1 | | Fox Film A | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 26⅜ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 900 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23½ | 23¼ |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 17⅛ | 5¾ | | Gamewell | 40 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 2100 | 16⅞ | 16 | 16⅜ | 16 |
| 19⅝ | 10½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 1300 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 25¾ | 5⅜ | | Gen Cable pf | 20 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 26⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 4300 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ |
| 11¾ | 10⅝ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 600 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ |
| 40½ | 19⅝ | 2 | Gen Foods | 1200 | 29 | 28¼ | 29 | 28½ |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | | Gen Gas & E A | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 40 | 5¼ | 8 | Gen Gas & E 8% | 10 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 35 |
| 48½ | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| 24⅜ | 7⅜ | 1 | Gen Motors | 16400 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 13 |
| 87¼ | 58¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 200 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74½ | |
| 4 | 2¾ | | Gen Out Ad | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 14 | 2½ | | Gen Print Ink | 50 | 5⅛ | 4½ | 5⅛ | |
| 60 | 27¼ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 200 | 57½ | 55½ | 57½ | |
| 7½ | 1 | | Gen Pub Service | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 24¼ | 10⅛ | 1 | Gillette Saf Ras | 5800 | 17¾ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 72½ | 45 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 400 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 67½ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅛ | | Glidden | 600 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5½ |
| 76 | 35 | 7 | Glidden ppf | 280 | 69¼ | 69 | 69¼ | 67 |
| 12⅜ | 2½ | | Goodrich | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅞ |
| 20⅝ | 8½ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 600 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | 16⅛ |
| 29¾ | 5½ | | Goodyear | 5400 | 15¾ | 14⅜ | 15¾ | 15 |
| 69½ | 19¾ | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | |
| 30¾ | | | Gotham Silk Hos | 1500 | 24⅞ | 23¼ | 24¾ | 23 |
| 4⅞ | 1 | | Graham Paige N | 300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |
| 3½ | 1 | | Grand S Stor pf | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 30¼ | 14½ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21¼ |
| 25 | 5½ | | Great Nor pf | 2100 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | 12⅛ |
| 13¼ | 5 | | Great Nor Ore | 200 | 8⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 12 | 3¼ | | Great West Sug | 400 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 2¾ | ½ | | Grigsby-Grunow | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 21 | 2½ | | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 20 | 5 | | Hat Corp Amer pf | 614 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 3½ | ¼ | | Hayes Body | 300 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | |
| 83 | 43½ | 6 | Hershey Choc | 100 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 52½ |
| 134¾ | 110 | 10b | Homestake M | 400 | 133½ | 133 | 133 | 134½ |
| 28¼ | 8¾ | | Houston Oil | 300 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 5¾ | 1⅝ | | Houston Oil new | 800 | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3¼ | 3 |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | | Hudson Motor | 400 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| | | | —I— | | | | | |
| 24⅞ | 4¾ | | Ill Central | 1400 | 16⅜ | 15⅜ | 16¼ | 16 |
| 44⅞ | 14¾ | 2 | Ingersoll-Rand | 600 | 30¾ | 28¼ | 30¾ | 29 |
| 27⅝ | 10 | | Inland Steel | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15¼ |
| 8⅝ | 3¼ | | Insurshare Del | 200 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 7¼ | 1⅜ | | Interlake Iron | 200 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3⅜ |
| 117 | 52½ | 6† | Int Business M | 600 | 91 | 89½ | 91 | 90½ |
| 5½ | 1¼ | .20 | Int Carriers | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ |
| 21 | 6¾ | 1 | Int Combus pf | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 34½ | 10⅜ | 1.20 | Int Harvester | 5600 | 22⅛ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¼ |
| 11⅝ | 2⅜ | | Int Hydroelec | 200 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 4¼ | ⅞ | | Int Merc Marine | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 12½ | 3½ | | Int Nickel | 1200 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7¾ |
| 8¾ | 4 | | Int Print Ink | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 42 | 24¾ | 6 | Int Pr Ink pf | 110 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| 15¾ | 3⅝ | | Int Tel & Tel | 6800 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | 9¼ |
| 20½ | 10¼ | 2 | Island Crk Coal | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Oct. 28 | Last Oct. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 15½ | 4½ | Jewel Tea | 300 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28⅜ |
| 38⅜ | 10 | | Johns Manville | 4800 | 22¾ | 21¾ | 22¼ | 21½ |
| 84 | 30 | 3 | Jones & Laughlin | 10 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | |
| | | | —K— | | | | | |
| 15¼ | 2¼ | | Kan C & South | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 14⅜ | 4⅜ | | Kayser (J) & Co | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 2⅞ | ⅛ | | Kelly-Springfield | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1½ |
| 4½ | ⅞ | | Kelsey Hayes W | 400 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 2⅜ | | Kelvinator Corp | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 19¼ | 4⅞ | | Kennecott Cop | 2100 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10 |
| 19¼ | 3 | | Kinney pf | 10 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 10 | 6¾ | 1 | Kresge | 200 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 9¼ | 1⅛ | | Kreuger & Toll | 1400 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 900 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15 |
| 65 | 40 | .5 | Laclede Gas pf | 20 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | |
| 8½ | 1¾ | | Lee Rubber | 400 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¼ |
| 11 | 3⅜ | | Lehigh Port Cem | 200 | 7 | 6 | 7 | |
| 29½ | 5 | | Lehigh Val RR | 2100 | 16⅜ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 51⅞ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 200 | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41½ | 41⅜ |
| 19⅜ | 8½ | | Lima Loco Wks | 300 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12¼ |
| 22 | 9 | 2 | Liquid Carbonic | 1000 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| 37¾ | 13¼ | 4§ | Loew's Inc | 700 | 28⅜ | 27 | 28 | 27⅛ |
| 80 | 39 | 6½ | Loews pf | 200 | 74¾ | 72 | 74¾ | |
| 5 | 1⅜ | | Loft Inc | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 26⅜ | 16½ | 2 | Looses-Wiles Bisc | 100 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 20½ |
| 23¾ | 8½ | 1¾ | Louisville G&E A | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 38¼ | 7½ | | Louisville & N | 1000 | 23⅜ | 21 | 23⅜ | 20¾ |
| 11⅜ | 1½ | | Ludlum Steel | 300 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| | | | —M— | | | | | |
| 18⅜ | 13 | 1½ | McIntyre Porcu | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18¼ |
| 62¼ | 28 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 1200 | 46 | 44¾ | 45½ | 44¼ |
| 4 | ⅜ | | McLellan Stores | 200 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 36 | 10 | | McLellan Sto pf | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 28¾ | 10 | 1 | Mack Trucks | 200 | 21¼ | 20 | 21¼ | 20¼ |
| 60½ | 17 | .3† | Macy (RH) & Co | 400 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39⅝ | 39¼ |
| 13¾ | 4½ | .50 | Magma Copper | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 4 | ½ | | Mallinson | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 2¼ | ⅛ | | Manati Sugar | 10000 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 20¾ | 4 | | Man Ely mg | 1000 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5¼ |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | .80 | Marine Mid | 300 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| 13½ | 3 | | Marshall Field | 600 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¾ | 8¼ |
| 20⅞ | 9 | 1.50 | Mathieson Alkali | 400 | 16⅜ | 15½ | 16⅜ | |
| 10§ | 8⅜§ | 7 | Mathieson Alk pf | 10 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | |
| 6 | 1 | | Maytag | 800 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | | Mid-Cont Pet | 200 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 13 | 1¼ | | Mo Kan & Tex | 700 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7½ |
| 24 | 3¼ | | Mo K&T pf | 400 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16½ |
| 11 | 1½ | | Mo Pacific | 400 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| 26 | 2½ | | Mo Pacific pf | 700 | 9⅜ | 8⅝ | 9⅜ | 8¾ |
| 14 | 1½ | | Mohawk Carpet | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7½ |
| 78¾ | 12 | | Monsanto Chem | 200 | 25⅜ | 25½ | 25⅜ | 24¾ |
| 15⅜ | 3⅜ | | Motor Products | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13¼ |
| | | | —N— | | | | | |
| 19¾ | 8 | 1 | Nash oMtors | 200 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13⅛ |
| 46⅞ | 20¼ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 1400 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 35⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 6½ | | Nat Cash Reg | 900 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | 16⅜ |
| 31⅜ | 14⅜ | 2 | Nat Dairy Prod | 1700 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | 18 |
| 125 | 87 | 7 | Nat Lead pf A | 90 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 102 |
| 101 | 61 | 6 | Nat Lead pf B | 20 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | |
| 20⅜ | 6⅜ | 1 | Nat Pow & Lt | 1200 | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 15⅜ |
| | ⅞ | | Nat Rys Mex 2pf | 100 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 33⅞ | 13½ | .50 | Nat Steel | 2400 | 24¼ | 23 | 24 | 24¼ |
| 5½ | 1½ | | Neisner Bros | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 10¼ | 2½ | | Nevada Cons Cop | 500 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ |
| 38⅜ | 8¾ | | NY Central | 9700 | 25¼ | 24½ | 25⅛ | 23⅞ |
| 15⅜ | 2 | | NY C & StL pf | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 35⅜ | 8 | | NY N H & H | 1500 | 17¼ | 16½ | 16¾ | 16 |
| 78⅜ | 12 | | NY Ont & W | 700 | 9 | 8⅜ | 9 | 8½ |
| 15⅜ | 3⅜ | | NY Shipbldg | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 1¾ | | NY Steam 7% | 30 | 106¾ | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 100 | 70 | 7 | NY Steam 6% | 10 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 21¾ | 10¾ | .50 | Noranda M | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17⅞ |
| 43¼ | 13¾ | 10a | North American | 2400 | 29¾ | 28¼ | 

# ECONOMY PLANS CHEER GERMAN STOCK MARKET

## Government's New Program Announcement Sends Boerse Upward

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—The German Boerse has registered a "Haussebewegung." Translated first into English and then into financial language, this means that the Berlin Stock Exchange recently experienced the first bull market in many a long month.

The market soared with the announcement of the Government's new economic program. There was the usual question: "Will the Boerse hold its gains?"

Statistics compiled by the Government, is the answer. During the period of Aug. 15 to 27, the share index, based on an average of 100 stocks computed from 1924 to 1926, hung at approximately 53. It was then that the Reich's elaborate plans for rescuing business and industry were announced. The index surged upward to 56.7 during the week ended Sept. 3; jumped an additional three points the next week when the official decrees were promulgated. And the index kept on gaining until, with the last statistics, Sept. 24, it stood at 59 5.

The increase was distributed over a wide range. Taking the terminal dates of Aug. 15 and Sept. 24, mining and heavy industry share indices moved from 54.8 to 62.8. Finishing industry shares, covering a large group of industries under the German classification, increased from 46.8 to 53.8. Commercial and traffic shares increased in index from 61.5 to 66.4.

The financial community assigns two major causes for the upward movement of the stock market. But before these can be appreciated the previous situation must be briefly recalled. For an extended period the stock market had been in a period of lethargy. It met a great loss of available capital. Moreover, huge amounts had been withdrawn from regular commercial channels. Competent estimates of the amount which was sent scurrying into the "cracked teapot on the top shelf" place the total at a minimum of 1,000,000,000 marks, an estimate covering only the period since the bank crashes of a little more than a year ago.

Chancellor von Papen, speaking recently in the Ruhr district, declared that stocks have gained 15 per cent since the announcement of the Government economic program, adding 2,125,000,000 marks to share valuations.

### Confidence Needed

What was needed was confidence. The Government plan to start the wheels of industry by providing huge subsidies appeared to offer the necessary spark. This was combined with the beginning of confidence in return of prosperous conditions, a feeling which not only grew out of the prospect of world improvement but was hastened by the fact that "despair propaganda" was no longer necessary following the drastic scaling down of the German reparation burden at Lausanne. Thus the first factor in the situation was the return to the market of funds which had been in hiding.

The second factor was the reduction of the Reich discount rates. This forced out of banking channels funds which had hitherto been able to obtain adequate returns under commercial application. A large share of this capital thus became available for the common stock investment. The result, as one authority expressed it, is that the "Boerse again is attracting sufficient capital to be capable of functioning."

Although concerned with steps to strengthen the home market, embarking on quota restrictions and working important changes in wage agreements, social insurance and similar matters, the major aspect of the Government financial program, as it affects industry, is the "tax remission" scheme.

The Government recently completed the quotas for the distribution of tax remission certificates. These fall into two classifications. Tax remission certificates are to be granted to industries in proportion as they employ more workers. Certificates are also to be granted in proportion to tax payments made during the next 12 months.

The certificates will be transformed into a direct subsidy as the recipients may discount them commercially. They are redeemable through use in payment of taxes up to an amount of one-fifth of their face value annually during the five tax years ending in 1939.

### Subsidy Plan Development

The subsidies will total 2,200,000,000 reichmarks of which 1,500,000,000 marks will be distributed in proportion to this year's tax payments. Industrial concerns will receive a subsidy distribution of 490,000,000 marks and 550,000,000 marks in bonuses for increasing employment. Commercial and traffic companies will receive 330,000,000 marks in subsidy and 50,000,000 in employment bonuses. Householders and professional workers will receive 255,000,000 in subsidies. A subsidy of 170,000,000 reichmarks and 50,000,000 in employment bonuses is earmarked for the Reichsbalm company which operates the government-controlled railways. Subsidies of 160,000,000 marks are provided for agriculture while the manual trades are to be provided with 117,000,000 marks in subsidies and 50,000,000 marks in employment bonuses.

The immediate discounting of these certificates involves considerable more difficulty than was at first anticipated by the Government. This was indicated by the recent necessity of forming a special banking institution to provide "transitional" credits for companies which need immediate help but which will not be able to realize upon the remission certificates until later in the fiscal year.

Moreover financial authorities point out that one of the important phases of the problem is the direction of the subsidy funds into productive channels. The stimulation of the German economy, it is declared, rests upon application of the money in a way that will provide employment as speedily as possible.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 24½ | 23¾ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 18 | 18 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 15 | 14 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 31⅜ | 30⅝ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 78 | 78 |
| Amer Ice Co 5s '53 | 65 | 63½ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 89 | 89 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 106 | 105⅝ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 105 | 105 |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 103⅝ | 102⅞ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 103 | 102½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107 | 106½ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 70 | 70 |
| Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 | 43 | 42¾ |
| Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45 | 4 | 4 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 79⅜ | 78⅞ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 74⅜ | 74 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 93¾ | 83¾ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92¼ | 91¾ |
| Atch T&SF 4s '05 | 80 | 79¼ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 80 | 79¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 65½ | 60 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 33¾ | 31½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 48 | 44⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 71⅜ | 71⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000 | 47 | 43⅛ |
| Balt & Oh'o rfg 6s '95 | 52 | 49½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5½s B '60 C | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Boston & Maine 4¾s '61 | 64 | 63¾ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 66⅞ | 66⅞ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 46 | 44 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 71 | 71 |
| By Products Coke 5½s '45 | 47 | 47 |
| Calif Petroleum 5s '39 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 88½ | 88 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 88 | 87¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 95⅝ | 95⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 94⅜ | 94⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 95½ | 94⅞ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 105¾ | 105 |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 103⅞ | 103½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 70 | 69⅜ |
| Can South 5s A '62 | 90 | 90 |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 19½ | 19½ |
| Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59 | 23½ | 23½ |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 74½ | 73¾ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 82½ | 82⅛ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37 | 47 | 45 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 64½ | 64 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 94½ | 94 |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 88 | 88 |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Chicago G L & C 1st 5s '37 | 104 | 104 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 42 | 42 |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 22 | 22 |
| Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct | 55 | 55 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 8½ | 8 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C | 23 | 22 |
| Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49 | 19⅜ | 18¾ |
| Chicago & NW rfg 5s 2037 | 24 | 24 |
| Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 | 23 | 22 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 35¾ | 34¼ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 31¾ | 31½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 20¾ | 19½ |
| Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60 | 51 | 51 |
| Chicago TerH & SE in 5s '60 | 30½ | 30¼ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Chicago & W Indana 4s '52 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 33½ | 33 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Cin Un Tterminal 5s 2020 | 102 | 102 |
| Cin Un T 4½s 2020 | 93½ | 93 |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 73 | 72⅞ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 54 | 54 |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 81 | 81 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr | 81½ | 81 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 1's '42 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 10 | 10 |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 97 | 97 |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 105½ | 105 |
| Con R&L 4½s '51 sta | 97 | 95½ |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 2 | 2 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 96 | 96 |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 90 | 90 |
| Wen & Rio G con 4s '36 | 42 | 41 |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 42 | 41 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 18½ | 18 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Detroit El 5s '49 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '52 | 100¾ | 100⅝ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 87½ | 86¼ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 103⅞ | 103⅜ |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 37 | 37 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 29⅞ | 28½ |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 29¾ | 28¼ |
| Erie Gen Riv 6s '57 | 86 | 86 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 5 | 5 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 64 | 64 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 103¾ | 103⅜ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 68½ | 68⅜ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 79¼ | 78½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 100⅝ | 100¾ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 52 | 52 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 70 | 69½ |
| Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s | 40 | 40 |
| Hackensack Water Co 4s '52 | 92 | 92 |
| Har Riv Pc 4s '54 | 82 | 82 |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 91 | 91 |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 42 | 41 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 49 | 49 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 82¾ | 82 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105⅜ | 105¼ |
| Ill Centra 4s '53 | 50 | 50 |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 57½ | 57¼ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 39⅜ | 37 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 46 | 44⅜ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 80 | 80 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 44 | 43½ |
| Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51 | 46 | 44½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 16 | 16 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 62 | 60 |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 17 | 16¼ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 41½ | 41¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 34½ | 33⅞ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 42½ | 40¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 37 | 36½ |
| Kan City Gt&&Mem 4s '36 | 46 | 44⅜ |
| Kendall Co 5½s ww '48 | 61 | 61 |
| Kan City & So 4½s '61 | 102 | 102 |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 58 | 58 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 47 | 45½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 89⅜ | 88⅝ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 88 | 88 |
| Keith Albee Orheum 6s '46 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 65 | 65 |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 77 | 77 |
| Lew's Inc 6s '41 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Long Island rfg 4s '49 | 83 | 83 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 33 | 33 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 74 | 73⅝ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 45½ | 45 |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 87 | 87 |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 68¼ | 68⅛ |
| Midland of NJ 5s '40 | 55 | 55 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 96 | 95⅞ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 81½ | 81¼ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Mil & Sparta 4s '47 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 47½ | 47 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 38 | 37½ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 64 | 61 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 16 | 15½ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 28¾ | 28 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 28½ | 27 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 28½ | 28½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I. '81 | 28 | 26¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 14 | 13½ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Montreal Tram col 5s '41 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 79 | 79 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 85½ | 84⅝ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 78 | 78 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 102¾ | 102⅜ |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 | 86 | 85 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 26½ | 26½ |
| M Orls T 4s '53 | 65 | 65 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 74¾ | 74⅜ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 71½ | 71⅛ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 47½ | 46¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 51 | 49⅜ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 63 | 63 |
| NYC M C col 3½s '98 | 70 | 70 |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 19¾ | 19½ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 47 | 46 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 ref | 40½ | 40 |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 105½ | 105½ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 112 | 111⅞ |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56 | 62 | 62 |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 48½ | 48½ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 73½ | 73½ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 51 | 50½ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 100½ | 100½ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 103½ | 103 |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 65 | 65 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 50¼ | 50⅛ |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 18 | 18 |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 82¾ | 82 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 81 | 81 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 83 | 83 |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 62⅜ | 62 |
| Nor Pacific pr lin 6s '97 | 83½ | 82½ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 81 | 81 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 c | 20 | 20 |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 49 | 49 |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 68 | 68 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '43 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Penn Railroad 4¾s '63 | 84 | 84 |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 81 | 80¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 75 | 74½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 52¼ | 52 |
| Pere Marquette 4½s '80 | 45 | 45 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 89 | 88½ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 94 | 94 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 100 | 99½ |
| Pitts CC&StL 3½s E | 85½ | 85½ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 57 | 56⅞ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 32¼ | 32 |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 70 | 70 |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 50 | 50 |
| Revere Cop & Br 6s '48 | 64½ | 64¼ |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 23½ | 23½ |
| Rio G & W col 4s '49 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 50 | 49¾ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 13½ | 12⅞ |
| St Louis & SF A cts | 12½ | 11¾ |
| St Louis SW fd | 24⅞ | 24 |
| StP & KCSL 4½s '41 | 39 | 38 |
| StP M&M con 4s '33 | 95 | 95 |
| StP M&M con 6s '33 | 97 | 96¾ |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 99½ | 99 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 73⅝ | 73 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 74½ | 74¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 95 | 95 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Southern Pacific T 4s reg | 77 | 77 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 50 | 50 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 49½ | 49¼ |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 77 | 77 |
| Southern Pacific col 5s '44 | 75 | 75 |
| Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50 | 80 | 79¾ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 65½ | 65⅜ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 27 | 26¼ |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 105¾ | 105½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104¼ | 103¾ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 100 | 100 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 48 | 48 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 49 | 49 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 42⅝ | 42⅛ |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 90 | 90 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 22 | 21⅞ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww | 85 | 85 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 84½ | 83¾ |
| United Biscuit 4½s '42 | 93 | 96 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 46 | 46 |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 70 | 69¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 28 | 27½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 31 | 30⅛ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 49 | 49 |
| Virginia & S'west con 5s '58 | 51 | 51 |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 46½ | 46 |
| Warner Co 6s '44 ww | 36 | 36 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 24 | 24 |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 41 | 41 |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 72¾ | 73¾ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 58 | 58 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 60 | 60 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 100 | 100 |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 60 | 60 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 80 | 80 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 83½ | 83 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 57 | 57 |
| Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49 | 70 | 70 |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 102⅛ | 102½ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 86 | 86 |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 42 | 42 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 67 | 67 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Oct28 | Last Oct27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.11 | 102.9 | 102.11 | 102.9 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.14 | 103.12 | 103.14 | 103.12 |
| US 3s '55 | 96.15 | 96.13 | 96.15 | 95.12 |
| US 3½s '49 | 98.1 | 98 | 98.1 | 97.30 |
| US 3½s '43 June | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.4 |
| US 3¼s '56 | 102.17 | 102.14 | 102.14 | 102.14 |
| US 4s '54 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 103.31 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 107.1 | 106.31 | 107.1 | 107.1 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 16⅛ | 15¾ |
| Adriatic Elec 7s '52 | 91½ | 91¾ |
| Akershus 8s '63 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ |
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | 47 | 47 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 9 | 9 |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s' 62 | 47 | 46¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 50¾ | 50⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 51 | 50¾ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 71¼ | 70⅞ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 77⅛ | 76¾ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 77¼ | 77⅛ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 35 | 35 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '35 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 100 | 100 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Berlin (City) 6s' 58 | 35 | 35 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 50⅜ | 50⅛ |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 49 | 48½ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104¼ | 104½ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 18 | 18 |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 22 | 22 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 27½ | 27 |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 27 | 27 |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 12½ | 12½ |
| Canada (Dom 4½s '36 | 99½ | 99¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 89 | 88⅞ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 101 | 100 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 9 | 9 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '62 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Chilean Loan 7s '60 | 5½ | 5½ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 41 | 41 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 21 | 21 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 33 | 33 |
| Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 33¼ | 33 |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '37 | 21 | 21 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s '(14) '49 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 41¼ | 40½ |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 100 | 100 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 74½ | 73¾ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta | 76 | 75¾ |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 68 | 68 |
| Duke Price Power 8s '66 | 50 | 49 |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Dutch El sf 6s '62 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Fiat 7s '46 ww | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 64 | 64 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 65 | 65 |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 33 | 33 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 115⅜ | 115¼ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 121½ | 121½ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| Germain 7s '49 | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 54½ | 54⅛ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 47¾ | 46⅝ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 47¼ | 46⅜ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 39 | 39 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 33 | 33 |
| Germ Gen Inv 5½s '65 | 50¼ | 49¾ |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 49 | 49 |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | 39¾ | 39½ |
| Harpen 6s '49 ww | 54½ | 54¼ |
| Hungary Mun 7s '46 | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 50 | 49⅝ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 61 | 60¾ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 27 | 27 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 13½ | 13½ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 9 | 9 |
| Meridionale El 7s '57 | 91 | 90¼ |
| Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 | 14½ | 14½ |
| Montevideo (City) 7s '52 | 94¼ | 94 |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 74½ | 74¼ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 81 | 81 |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 82 | 82 |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 86⅞ | 86½ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 87 | 87 |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ |
| Oslo Pow Svc 5½s '50 | 71⅝ | 71⅜ |
| Pernambuco (State) 7s '47 | 6½ | 6½ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 5 | 5 |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | 5 | 5 |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | 42⅞ | 42⅜ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 42½ | 41½ |
| Queensland (State) 6s '47 | 87¼ | 87 |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | 54⅛ | 54 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 48 | 48 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 47½ | 47½ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Ruhr '48 | 44 | 44 |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 38 | 38 |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 8½ | 8½ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 11 | 11 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 85 | 85 |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 100 | 100 |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | 86 | 86 |
| Roumania 7s '59 | 36⅝ | 36½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36 | 23 | 23 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 19⅛ | 18 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 45 | 44⅞ |
| Saxon State 7s '45 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 18 | 16 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 18½ | 18 |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 60 | 60 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 42 | 42 |
| Styria (Prov) 7s '46 | 37 | 37 |
| Sweden (King) 5½s '54 | 96 | 95½ |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 46 | 46 |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 37 | 36¾ |
| Tyrol 7½s '55 | 54¾ | 54 |
| Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45 | 51½ | 51 |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 105¾ | 105¼ |
| Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 32½ | 32 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s B '47 | 32½ | 32 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64 | 35 | 34½ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 44 | 44 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 35 | 34⅞ |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 47⅛ | 46 |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| Westphalia El 6s '53 | 35 | 35 |
| Wurttemberg 7s '56 | 55 | 55 |

## BETHLEHEM STEEL NINE MONTHS' LOSS TOTALS $13,782,759

Bethlehem Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $5,425,724 after interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $4,671,266 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $1,502,002 in the September quarter of 1931.

Net loss for the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, was $13,782,759 after taxes and all charges, contrasted with net income of $1,892,683, equal to $1.89 a share on the 1,000,000 shares of 

## MASSACHUSETTS

### BOSTON
(Continued)

**Artistic Hairdressing**
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Thirty-five years of experience. Expert work and advice. Moderate prices.
*Permanent Waving—Hair Dressing and Cutting in the Latest Mode*
**Roman**
565 Boylston St., BOSTON
At Copley Square
Telephone COM monwealth 8146

**INSURANCE**
*of Every Description*
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

COSTUMES and WIGS
for all occasions
FOR RENTAL
George Washington Bicentennial Costumes a specialty.
HAYDEN COSTUME CO.
Est. 1868 J. M. VINE, Prop.
786 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

**Ritter's Beauty Shop**
590 BEACON STREET Com 4500
*MYLES STANDISH HOTEL*
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

MILES & GREEHAN
*SMALLWARES SHOP*
8 Winter St. Tel. Hubbard 2582
Room 506
Formerly with
D. R. EMERSON COMPANY

Harriet H. Malcolmson — Telephone
Catherine G Briggs — Kenmore 404.
**Roosevelt Beauty Salon**
395 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting
Shampooing. Manicuring. Facials.

*The Little French Shoppe*
Misses' and Women's
DRESSES and COATS
Room 1102 Dexter Bldg. 453 Washington St.

LAMPERT'S TAXI
Pierce-Arrow Cars
Day and Night Service
Office 94 Hemenway St., cor. Westland Ave.
Kenmore 7700
Careful and Courteous Drivers

DIAMONDS and all other stones become loose in their settings with wear and should be inspected twice a year to insure against loss.
I shall be pleased to perform this *no charge* service for you regularly.
Herman D. Page, *Jeweler*
Tel. Hancock 2385 Room 402
373 Washington Street

French Millinery
greatly reduced. Dressy models arriving daily. Remodeling a specialty.
MME.
Buettel Arnould
37 TEMPLE PLACE, *Over Whitney's*

**Alice W Richardson**
**Joan Lincoln**
*ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING*
*PERMANENT WAVING*
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

### BRAINTREE

Firestone Batteries
*Extra Power*
Guaranteed 18 Months at
Cliff Hall's Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
BRAINTREE, MASS.

THE CAMCO SHOP
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS
369 Wash. St., Braintree Tel. Bra. 1375-M

GEO. E. WARREN'S
*Agents for*
Bunsen Range Burners
$29.50 to $55.00
LACO BURNER for the Furnace as low as $249.00, completely installed.

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If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records. COMmonwealth 4330.

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1375 BEACON ST. Tel. Asp. 0621

HENRY'S
BEAUTY SALON
1414 BEACON ST. Bea. 1000
Permanent Waving and
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

*Florence & Rand* Hat Shops
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Beacon 2092
433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M

PELHAM HALL
BEAUTY SALON

Eugene Permanent Wave, $7.50
Shampoo and Wave (Marcel or Finger), $1.25
Bleaching and Dyeing
All branches of Beauty Culture
1284 BEACON ST., Coolidge Cor. Asp. 8432

*The* NUT SHELL STUDIO
328 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER
GREETING CARDS—INEXPENSIVE GIFTS
COSTUME JEWELRY—NOVELTIES
LENDING LIBRARY

Mrs. WICKEN
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
1372 Beacon St Tel. Aspinwall 9025

## MASSACHUSETTS

### BROOKLINE
(Continued)

In Brookline *It's*
**FREY'S**
*Start the Season right*
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
*BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR*
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0600

B. A. FREEMAN
1001 Beacon St., opp. Subway Entrance
TEL. ASP. 4840
PURVEYORS OF FINE GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt delivery in Brookline, Newton and Back Bay

**Boylston Pharmacy**
823 BOYLSTON ST. Tel. Long. 4520
Toilet Articles—Films
Ice Cream—Candy
*WE DELIVER*

VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Francis C. Carreiro—Frederic C. Carreiro
*Artistic Flower Arrangements*
MEMBER FLORISTS TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
103 Washington St. Tel. Beacon 6000-6001

YOUNGS GARAGE
18 WEBSTER STREET Tel. ASP. 2350
*STORAGE*
*SUPPLIES—REPAIRS*
WASHING GREASING

**Flowers**
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

### CAMBRIDGE

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS,
BANNISTER SHOES
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 10116
Members F. T. D.
FLOWERS for ALL OCCASIONS
Gomati Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 4188

Ford
New Ford Improved 4 and V8
*Cambridge Authorized Dealer*
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

*Lower than it has been*
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
*GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.*
36 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 7515—7516
*Let the phone save steps.*

Gifts for Every Occasion
*Expert Watch Repairing*
OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 8 P. M.
JOHN H. DERBY-JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ SOMERVILLE

DELICIOUS NEW FALL CANDIES
Filled Hard Candies
*Hallowe'en Candy and Favors.*
Fiske's Ice Cream is made from real cream.
Fiske's Candy Shops
HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE — PAYSON PARK BELMONT

Univ 0735
WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE

CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
*"Everything Electrical"*
37A BRATTLE ST. 75 NEWBURY ST.
University 1169 Commonwealth 0365
CAMBRIDGE, MASS BOSTON, MASS.

*Mrs. Lila H. Gray*
Univ. 5802 146 MT. AUBURN ST.
New and smaller prices on made-to-order dresses which if one has not a perfect figure are really more satisfactory. Alterations and new touches on old gowns. Come and see me.

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
*CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED*

### DORCHESTER

D. J. Ferguson Coal Co.
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
167 DEVON STREET
Tel. Geneva 5630
EST. 1886

### FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
558 MAIN STREET
HOME CANNED VEGETABLES
HOME MADE PICKLES
BREAD—CAKE—PIES

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
*Distributors of*
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

## MASSACHUSETTS

### FITCHBURG
(Continued)

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 MAIN STREET

*Yes*—WE SELL
Heinz Products—Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
*Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster Clinton and Worcester.*

GOODNOW-PEARSON-HUDSON
FITCHBURG'S 'LARGEST' DEPARTMENT STORE
Where Quality Merchandise at lowest prices reigns supreme.

Atwater Kent Radio
1932 MODEL
Better Than Ever
Lower Priced Than Ever
IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
510 MAIN STREET Tel. 727

*WE SPECIALIZE IN*
PERMANENT WAVING
Zoto ..... 10. Realistic ..... 8.
Eugene ..... 6. Frederics ..... 6.
Muris ..... 4.
MR. PHIL, Third Floor in Nichols & Frost
341 Main Street Tel. 2740

BROOKS'
*THE STORE UNUSUAL*
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
992 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
at Reasonable Prices
We do all kinds of pleating.
Articles called for and delivered free.

LESURE *the Florist*
*Flowers for all occasions*
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

Special Baby Milk
*Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
*Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.*
CLOVER HILL FARMS
*Where Quality Counts* Tel. 737

Fitchburg Coal Company
*We can supply you with*
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

MODEL FUR SHOP
*Manufacturers and Importers of High Grade Furs*
Dry Cold Storage
524 MAIN STREET Tel. 3266

RICE & CO.
*Jewelers and Stationers* 350 MAIN ST.
REAL JADE JEWELRY
for Autumn and Winter
Necklaces, Pins, Bracelets, Rings
$3.50 and up
*Exclusive Christmas Cards*

### FRAMINGHAM

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

*GO TO*
Kennedy's Market
for High Grade Meats, Fancy Vegetables, Fine Groceries
*FREE DELIVERY*
Dial 4349 220 WAVERLY STREET

### GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G BROWN CO.
*The Big Department Store of the North Shore*
*"THE STORE OF SERVICE"*
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

### GREENFIELD

*Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit*
FRANK N.
LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

*INSURANCE*
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

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QUAKER HOSIERY
A New Department
*Once a Customer, Always a Customer*
The Bunker-Johnson West Co.
10 MERRIMACK ST. *Reliable Merchandise*

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WELDON BEAUTY SALON

*So different—so superior.*
Genuine Eugene and Realistic Permanent Waves
SOUTH STREET HING. 1092

E. E. BICKFORD & CO.
*HARDWARE*
Florence Range Oil Burners and Heaters, $29.50 to $95.50
*TERMS IF DESIRED*

THE CHIMNEY CORNER
*GIFTS*
*Why not rent a puzzle or a book?*

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New Coat Fashions at $45
The low price of fine furs, the low price of fine woolens, the low price of fine tailoring, give this season's coats the highest intrinsic values in years.
*Buy Now*
*Sizes for Misses and Women*
**A. Steiger & Company**

Bail repairs your shoes using the same machines and process as the shoe factory.
Try our work and note the quality and workmanship.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

Men's Cape Cod Shirts
A New England product of fine broadcloth. Collar attached and neckband in plain colors. $1.50.
A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
293 HIGH STREET

Visit Osborne's Gift Shop
For Bridge Gifts
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
*TWO CONVENIENT STORES*
243 MAPLE ST. 913 HAMPDEN ST.

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*Announcing the Opening of Our New*
TOILETRIES DEPARTMENT
featuring the better grades of popular toilet goods
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Quality—Service—Low Prices

CLEERCOAL—COKE
Prepared Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oil
ANDOVER COAL CO.
ANDOVER Tel. Andover 365

HALLOWEEN
Candies, Novelties and Favors
Chocolate and Sugar
*We make them.*
JUNKINS
*The Candy Maker* 427 ESSEX STREET

### LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
*Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service*

Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1099
*DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE*

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0789

Hubert D. Broderic
*INSURANCE*
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800

SELTZER
*The Lexington Tailor*
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

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700 New Blouses
$1.98
*Victorian Blouses for Misses*
Shirred Shoulders—Puff Sleeves—Plaids and Plain.
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

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Estimates Cheerfully Given
For the upholstering of furniture or the making and hanging of window shades. No order too small or too large. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET ST. Breakers 0781 LYNN

Young Men's
PREP SUITS
$14.95
2 Long Pants, Coat and Vest
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

JACKSON & PHILLIPS, Incorporated
*PRINTERS*
FIVE FIFTEEN WASHINGTON ST.
LYNN Breakers 4956

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

The Red Arrow Fleet
*COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL*
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

## MASSACHUSETTS

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*Our New Fall Shoes for Ladies*

| Arch Preservers | Dorothy Dodd | Enna Jetticks |
|---|---|---|
| $8.50 and $10.00 | $6.00 and $7.50 | $4.40 and $5.00 |

HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

THE NEW WOOL SOCKS
by
Interwoven
35c—3 pairs for $1.00
*The Apparel Shop that's on the Square.*
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
432 MAIN STREET

Curtains—Yard Goods
Our Children's Department in the basement
*The* JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

Our New Fall Hats are on display — priced at $3.00. Also higher-priced hats.
Dorothy Benham
*MILLINERY*
147 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. 0631-W Malden

*Gordon's Woman's Shop*
Dresses - - - $10.75 to $29.50
Coats - - - - $16.50 to $69.50
183 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN, MASS.

### MEDFORD

*We invite you to see our*
Fall Suits and Topcoats

priced from $20 to $50
*Finest values we have ever shown.*
Open on Thursday and Saturday eves.

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

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Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes and Vulcanizing
Complete Lubrication—Complete Tire Service
126 MAIN ST. Tel. Mystic 2406

Established 1892
J. C. MILLER, JR.
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*INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS*
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TELEPHONE MYSTIC 7056

### MELROSE

ONE DOLLAR
Per Ton Discount for CASH
Clearcoal, Anthracite and Ovoids
Highest Quality—Fuel Oil
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Coal,
New England Coke
*Furnace and Range Oils*
GODFREY COAL CO.
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NEW Cape Cod Colonial, equipped for servantless, easy housekeeping, with the integrity of the builder reflected in every detail. 6 rooms, tiled bath, lavatory, G. E. refrigerator, oil heat. $10,000. Call Blu. 2747 or Com. 0931.
Harrison O. Apthorp Co.

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Rose Display
Over 2000 Roses in Bloom
*Visitors Invited Oct. 29, 30, 31*
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COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, and SPORTSWEAR
Van Raalte Hosiery and Underwear
Agent for Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
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FUR TRIMMED COATS and VELVET DRESSES
require special attention and receive it at
MALEY'S *Dry Cleaners*
1040 Great Plain Ave. Phone Needham 1450

### NEW BEDFORD

TABER'S MARKET
UNION STREET
Our Own Make of
Sausage Meat, 30c lb.
Oak Hill Rolled Oats
Large size 14c—Small 2 for 13c

A Telephone Call—Clifford 3040
*Will bring our representative to you with a fine line of*
Personal Greeting Cards
From which to make your selection.
Callanan & Archer Co., Inc.
10-14 So. Second Street

Oregon Dye House
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Tel. Clifford 8671

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

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New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
*Grade A Milk*
*Buttermilk*
*Heavy Cream*
*Ice Cream*
*Luncheon* *Dinner*
*Afternoon Tea*
*Fancy Pastries*
*Schrafft's Candies*

*Nothing Is Too Good for Your Skin and Hair*
That is why women of beauty and distinction choose Harper Method for its scientific care.
*Harper Method Toiletries too are safe, scientific and delightful to use*
HELEN STEPLER
HARPER METHOD SHOP
410 BOOKSTORE BLDG. Phone Clif. 1868

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET AT 250
*Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses*

CHERRY'S NEW BEDFORD
*SALE—*
Magnificent Fur Trimmed Coats in a great choice at
$28—$38—$59.75
*Second Floor*

W. H. MUDGE
*PLUMBING*
*HEATING*
48 So. Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Tel. Clifford 2942
And 47 Cherry Street, Fairhaven, Mass.
Tel. Clifford 1288

OLSON & APPLEBY
*General Contractors*
Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

### NEWBURYPORT

*Ice Cream....*
Chase Confectioner:
Hallow'n Novelties
33 State St

### NEWTON

Moore & Moore
361 CENTRE ST. 4-6 HALL ST.

*HARDWARE*
Murray Tires
*Liberal Guarantee in Writing*
Sold at lowest retail prices in the history of tires.
De Luxe Tire with 24,000 Mile Guarantee

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JOHN FOX PRIEST MAYONNAISE
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 WASHINGTON ST. Newton No. 7062
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*SHOES FOR CHILDREN*
W. L. McCAMMON
583 WASHINGTON STREET

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Recco's Market
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Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
Crosse & Blackwell Goods
2102 COMMONWEALTH AVE. W. New. 0877

SILAS A. BENNETT
*CARPENTER*
*BUILDER*
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
17 Duffield Rd. West Newton 1782

### WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
*FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES*
*FANCY MEATS*
MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS

### NEWTON CENTRE

GENERAL REPAIRING
TIRES, BATTERIES, ETC.
NASH
Sales Service
*Your Patronage Solicited*
AUGUST OSTERLUND, INC.
724 BEACON STREET
NEWTON CENTRE
*Serving Newton Motorists Since 1919*

Nu-Tone Marquisette CURTAINS
*See Window Display*
Bond's Convenience Shop
99 UNION STREET

HARDWARE
*Fertilizers, Peat Moss, Garden Supplies*
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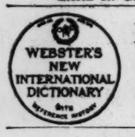
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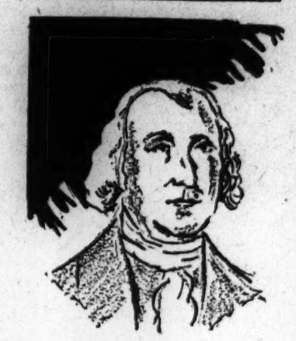
# DAILY FEATURES

## Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The first President habitually to wear long trousers while he was Chief Executive of the United States was James Madison.

## A Word a Day

*Notes and Queries*

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

**Reading dates** (several inquiries) —Dates are properly read according to what is written. "June 3, 1932," for example, is properly read, June three, nineteen hundred and thirty-two" (formal). If the day of the month is an ordinal number (June 1st, 1932), read it as an ordinal, "first."

Ordinal numbers sound a bit more euphonious than do cardinal numbers, and this point should be considered in the preparation of notices and announcements which are to be given out orally. The fact remains, however, that there is no authority for pronouncing a cardinal number (1, 2, 3, etc.) as an ordinal (first, second, third, etc.) A reader reads what the type says.

Our position in this has the backing of the publishers of Webster's New International, who have given us assurance that they will cover this point under the word "cardinal."

**Use of "o'clock"** (Miss C. M. R.)—Inasmuch as "a. m." and "p. m." are not considered as being in the best of taste for formal public announcement, the use of "o'clock in the morning" or "o'clock in the afternoon" (or evening) is preferred.

There need be no repetition of the "o'clock" when the hours are close together, as, "the Reading Room is open each afternoon from two o'clock until five."

**Hustings** (P. S. D.) —This word, which is used as a singular, is derived from the Old Norwegian or Icelandic *husting*, "a council to which a king or captain summoned his people," compounded of *hus*, "house," and *ting*, "thing," or, in this case, "assembly, meeting." (The meeting in a house obviously distinguished the *husting* from a *folkmote*, which met in the open.)

As evidence of the influence of the men from the North, a "court of Hustings" was established in the London Guildhall, and the name was applied particularly to a platform at the end, from which candidates for Parliament were nominated. "Hustings" soon appeared in English communities, and on these platforms the candidates were nominated—at least, until 1872, when the Ballot Act did away with public nominations. From the platforms candidates addressed the people. (Here we see the origin of the word "platform" in a political sense.)

The word today is loosely applied to election proceedings or to any place where campaign speeches are made.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## Rime-O-Grams No. 48

*Biblical Places*

Published: Sept. 30

ANSWERS

1.

Like a jewel it gleamed
In a far Holy Land;
When tempest-tossed, stilled
By the Master's command.
(Sea of Galilee)

2.

Two Syrian seaports
Competed in trade;
Both now beneath dust
Of antiquity laid.
(Tyre and Sidon)

3.

In a capital old
Where splendor abounded,
The first Christian church
By Gentiles was founded.
(Antioch)

4.

There dwelt in this town
An apostle whose name
Was changed by one letter;
A saint he became.
(Tarsus)

5.

In this land there lived
A personage rare,
With whose patient suff'ring
None other could compare.
(Land of Uz)

WINNERS

Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. Martha Schade, Placentia, Calif.
Robert Franklin, Chicago.
Mrs. A. M. Evans, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. Martha Church, Chicago.
Miss Mary E. Spivey, Dayton, Ohio.
L. V. Tubb, Montreal, Que.
Miss Ethel J. Darrow, Miami, Fla.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Mary G. Irving (no address).
Mrs. Milton J. Moore, Los Angeles.
Thomas Prader, Yucaipa, Calif.
Mrs. F. E. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Miss Viola S. Bristol, Point Loma, Calif.
Mrs. Anna E. Johnston, San Francisco.
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Mrs. Emily H. Preston, Pasadena, Calif.
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Mrs. Margaret T. Jones, Lee, Eng.
Mrs. Bessie Van Zant, Hanford, Calif.
H. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*THE thing you think may be pen and ink,*
*The thing you say may be but verbal play,*
*But the thing you do—that's you.*

—BANGS

## Hymnal Notes

*Nos. 83 and 353*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tunes, Innocents and Babylon's Streams, are placed together because the composer of No. 353, Thomas Campion, is said to have been partly of French descent, and some musicians, feeling the quality of the French folk song in this minor tune, think that Campion may have adapted the hymn from a traditional melody. Innocents, No. 83, is known to be such a traditional French tune. It is named, perhaps, from a church festival of that name.

Campion (1575-1619) was a physician, a poet and a composer of music. It is for his poetry that he is best remembered. He published some of it with his own tunes in his "Booke of Ayres." This tune (No. 353) was set to a version of Psalm 137, "By the rivers of Babylon." He is an example of the outpouring of talent in that age of Elizabeth, which saw the great poetical and dramatic power of Shakespeare and his fellows preparing the beauty of language that makes the King James version of the Bible so glorious.

Samuel Pepys, of the following generation, tells in his assiduous diary how part-singing was a pastime of social evenings, when everybody was supposed to read music at sight, and to be ready to join in madrigal or glee, as they sat round some hospitable table. The English Singers, who have visited America in recent years, present a picture of life in those days, as they sit round a big table and sing the charming songs which they have done so much to bring back to favor, from that golden age of poetry and music.

The words used with Campion's tune are by the distinguished American, Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe (1818-1896), who was rector of Grace Church in Baltimore and afterward of Calvary Church in New York. The words are from a volume curiously entitled, "A Halloween Romance, and Lays." They are in a long poem (one of the "lays") named "Hymn to the Redeemer," with the first line, "When o'er Judea's vales and hills." The poem was published in 1870. Bishop Coxe was a man of great sympathy, and much beloved.

The words with which Innocents (No. 83) is used are by James Montgomery (1771-1854) from whom more words were selected for the Hymnal than from any other poet but Whittier, who has an equal number. Montgomery had, with inspiration, both facility and charm of expression that lend themselves readily to music. He was the son of a Moravian minister of Ayrshire, and of his 400 hymns, 100 are still in common use. He was much loved as a hymnist, and a Wesleyan chapel in England is named for him.

This poem is an arrangement from a collection called Songs on the Abolition of Slavery (published 1850), all characteristic of the generous thought of this truly great maker of hymns.

## The Children's Corner

*The Dish-Washing Contest*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUNE and Jean were doing the supper dishes. This was the fourth night they had been doing them, and, judging by the sounds that came into the sitting-room through the closed kitchen door, they were not having an entirely harmonious time. They had helped with dishes many times before, of course, because, in a large family where no servants were kept, everybody had to be helpful. This was the first week, however, that they had ever done them alone. Nobody asked them to do it; they had offered, themselves, because Mother and Grannie had so much to do, with washing and ironing and cleaning and sewing and cooking for themselves and five children.

The First Night All Went Well—June Washed and Jean Wiped the Dishes.

"It seems to me," June had said reflectively, after they had all finished the nice supper prepared for them at the dainty table—"seems to me that the people who get the supper ought not to have to do the dishes."

"Well," answered Jean quickly, "why can't you and I do them? We're big enough now, and Mother and Grannie can rest a bit before they put the children to bed."

"That will be lovely, dears," Mother had said. And so they had begun, feeling very helpful and important.

The first night all went well. June washed and Jean wiped the dishes.

The second night went well, too. Jean washed and June wiped.

On the third night there was a slight disagreement about the pans. And now, on the fourth night, quite a heated argument seemed to be going on behind the closed door.

"June Woodward," came Jean's voice, "if you put another dish back into the water, you can just wash it yourself."

"Well," answered June firmly, "I'm not going to wipe dishes that aren't clean, so there!"

"This will never do," said Mother, handing the baby to Grannie. "I'd rather do the dishes myself than have so much fuss about it. I'm afraid it's too much for the children anyway."

"Now, Daughter," said Grannie, handing back the baby, "you just let me handle this. It's not too much for the girls, if they learn to work together properly."

So Grannie went into the kitchen. There seemed to be a good many dishes piled up here and there, but nothing much had been accomplished.

"Why, girls," said Grannie, "how's this? You've been working half an hour already. I could do it by myself in 20 minutes."

This was too much for Jean, already exasperated.

"Grannie Baker," she said reproachfully, "look at all these dishes! If you can do them in 20 minutes, I'll give you my allowance for the week—10 cents."

"And so will I," echoed June. "Twenty minutes! Why Grannie, you couldn't."

"It's a bargain," said Grannie, laughing. "Out you go, and watch the clock."

So out they went, and Grannie went to work. How her brisk little feet and nimble fingers did fly! for there were really many dishes. But, just as the 20 minutes were up, she opened the door and walked into the sitting room, cheeks pink, and white hair just a bit awry.

"All done!" she said merrily.

Up jumped the girls and ran into the kitchen to look.

"It really is all done," said Jean wonderingly.

"I don't see how Grannie did it," said June, "but she did, and we must give her the dimes."

Grannie took them demurely. "Thank you," she said. "I really think I earned them, but I don't mind confessing that I had to step pretty lively," she added, with a twinkle in her eye.

Then she got up and walked over to the mantel where the girls' banks stood. How empty they sounded as she rattled them!

"There!" she said as she dropped a dime in each one, "that will help the fund a little."

"Oh, Grannie!" said June.

"You're such a darling!" added Jean. And they both made such a rush at little Grannie that it almost swept her off her feet.

"That's enough!" said Grannie, laughing.

"We'll do the dishes better!" exclaimed June.

"And let's keep putting our spending money into the bank," added Jean.

"Till the fund is made up," added Grannie. "Meantime I'll help with the dishes till things are going smoothly."

Two big hugs was the answer, but Grannie was satisfied, apparently, for she laughed merrily.

## Lighter Vein

**Speed**

A man was driving his baby car along a country road when a huge racing car shot by like a whirlwind and went out of sight in a cloud of dust. Some two hours later the racing driver, who had stopped for lunch a few miles down the road, was surprised to see the baby car just arriving. He hailed the driver: "I passed you a mile or so back, didn't I? You've been a long time getting here."

"Well," said the other sheepishly, "you passed me so quickly that I thought I'd stopped, and I got out to see what was the matter."—*London Tatler.*

**A Regular Schedule**

"We go away for our holidays every third year."

"What do you do the other years?"

"The first one we talk of last year's holidays, and the next we discuss plans for the following year."—*Karikaturen.*

**Old-Fashioned Ideas**

"My daughter wants to swim the English Channel."

"You're lucky to have a steady, old-fashioned girl like that."

"Huh?"

"Mine is practicing for a parachute jump." — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Self-Help

(Sydney Morning Herald)

Sydney, Australia

THE story of a young teacher's success in educating the children of a "decadent" country district was told by the Tasmanian Director of Education (Mr. G. V. Brooks) at a Rotary Club luncheon recently.

About five years ago, Mr. Brooks said, a young teacher was appointed to a school of 57 pupils at the township of Springfield, Tasmania. From an educational point of view the district was considered one of the poorest in the State. Boys were leaving school and the center was regarded as decadent.

The new teacher, full of enthusiasm, called a meeting of parents to discuss plans for cultivating four acres of swampy scrub land attached to the school. Not a single parent attended the meeting. The teacher appealed to the children to coöperate, and they and the teacher set about clearing and cultivating their plot of land.

They obtained the money to begin work by selling firewood to the Education Department. Today there is £15 in the joint banking account of the teacher and the children, few of whom had ever had any money before. They had cleared and fenced the land, planted permanent pasture, and carried out many valuable experiments. Above all, they had learned the use of money and had gained qualities of citizenship.

After some time, Mr. Brooks added, the teacher, whose aim was to teach the children to become capable farmers, advised them to clear bracken-infested land on their parents' farms and plant potatoes. He offered to supply the seed potatoes required for nothing, and was nonplused when he discovered that so much land had been cleared by the children that £50 worth of seed would be needed.

The work came under the notice of the Launceston Rotary Club, which offered to give the seed to the children, but, at a meeting of the pupils, a boy of 12 rose to his feet and moved that the offer be declined, and that the £50 be borrowed from the agricultural bank. An offer of free fertilizer was also declined by the pupils, who asked to be sold the fertilizer on 12 months' credit.

"The undertaking was blessed," continued Mr. Brooks, "and, on an average, the children gathered nine tons to the acre, compared with the State average of three tons to the acre. During the depression not a child has gone from that school who has not gone to a job."

## What They Say

**Latent Ability**

"If we will but make the effort to develop them, if we will apply ourselves faithfully to our tasks, we shall find we have powers we do not know we possess.—*Calvin Coolidge.*

**Negative Action**

"We sit off and criticize the movements and factors of our day, rather than fling ourselves into the enterprise of making a juster and kindlier world."—*Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin.*

## Rime-O-Grams

No. 60

*Islands*

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

The land of the Dyaks
Would please epicureans;
No doubt many Dutchmen
Have feasted on durians.

2.

Here the silkworm abides
And the olive tree grows;
From the Libyan deserts
The sirocco blows.

3.

Though Alice could find
No jabberwock here,
They've wombats and wallabies
Equally queer.

4.

On this island you'll find
A silk-cotton tree,
And a glacierlike lake
As black as can be.

5.

Martha and Nan
Are two sister isles
With the lure of the sea
Which the sailor beguiles.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 60."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## What "Empire Trade" Means

THE full terms of the agreements reached at the British Imperial Conference are now before the public. They have been greeted with mingled feelings in Great Britain, supporters of the Government maintaining that they are a distinct move in the direction of freer trade, their opponents the reverse.

These opposite views are only reconcilable if the facts are stated in this way: So far as trade within the Empire is concerned, the agreements undoubtedly make, not indeed for complete free trade, but for freer trade. So far as trade between the nations of the Empire and foreign countries is concerned, certain additional restrictions unquesionably are imposed.

This was the intention of the agreements—to promote an easier flow of trade between one country of the Empire and another and to substitute imperial exports for foreign exports. This is a legitimate trading aim for a nation or group of nations. Whether, as is argued, the increased consuming power resulting from greater internal trade will indirectly lead to more trade with foreign countries, remains to be seen.

Looking at the matter from the British point of view, the change so far as the mother country is concerned has been from free trade to moderate protection; so far as the Dominions, India and the colonies are concerned, the change, on balance, appears to be slightly in the direction of reduced restrictions. Canada affords the clearest example. Great Britain secures an increased preference in respect of 52 per cent of her exports to that country. That preference is secured, in respect of 40 per cent, by lower duties than those imposed on foreign goods; only on 12 per cent is it arrived at by charging higher duties to foreigners.

Of the concessions granted by Great Britain, the most important and the most experimental is that which concerns meat. Great Britain is a far larger consumer of imported meat than any other country. World competition to supply her needs has led to prices so low that neither the English farmer nor the producer overseas can at present get an adequate living out of it. In deciding to diminish the amount that may be imported season by season from foreign countries, for the advantage of the English and the Dominion farmer, the British Government has in view the raising of the wholesale prices of meat.

This, of course, will increase the price to the British consumer. But it is maintained that it is only fair that it should be increased. Cutthroat competition has the same effect, in this case, as sheer sweating, and ought not to be allowed. If certain foreign producing countries will be compelled to reduce their exports of meat to Great Britain, it is pointed out that they will be compensated by better prices.

This policy of regulating the importation of a prime article of food is clearly experimental. Indeed, the whole system of preferences and regulations within the British Empire is essentially a great experiment undertaken by a country which in essence always has believed and still believes in free trade.

And at least it may be said that the non-British world has little ground for complaint. The rest of the nations maintained their tariffs against Britain when she clung to her system of the open door. In self-defense she has turned to her Dominions. If in doing so she has had to erect some small barriers against foreigners, they are less steep than those which other countries persist in maintaining against her. Nevertheless, Great Britain, notwithstanding her commitments under the Ottawa agreements, has considerable opportunity to join in tariff reductions with other nations which would join with her.

## What Women Voters Want to Hear

A TENDENCY to talk straight politics to women's groups, just as to men's, is noticeable in the current campaign. Little effort is being made to appeal to women on the basis of an interest peculiarly feminine.

To give women audiences the same substantial economic fare as men's groups are given is all to the good, from the progressive woman's standpoint. Women are indeed interested in economics, some because they are business women, others because of vital concern in the success of their husbands' businesses. But now, as the campaign reaches its climax, it becomes apparent that nearly every woman, whether she be executive or factory worker or home maker, has another interest which is going to enter into her voting decisions. That interest is in child and social welfare. Political leaders can well afford to take note of it.

The eagerness with which women have read the Republican campaign pamphlet, called "Social Service," which traces the President's record in this field, is an indication that there is a widespread demand among women to know more of this record. A printing of 100,000 copies of this booklet was soon exhausted due to this demand.

This booklet tells briefly of the President's record of leadership in the social service field, noting what he accomplished by calling conferences on Child Health and Protection, on Home Building and Home Ownership, and on Social Trends, and by following them up with recommendations to Congress for needed social legislation. It also lists his recommendations to Congress for prison reform and reform in judicial procedure, and reports the progress made in translating them into law.

While this material is good, it is brief in comparison with the amount that has been written on other campaign issues, such as the tariff. The question may be raised as to whether men campaigners, perhaps too well grounded in political traditions, have not underestimated the force of this feminine interest.

## The Lytton Way to Peace

IS IT possible that pacifism might be too belligerent? The question is raised by Mr. Jerome D. Greene, retiring chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, though remaining chairman of the institute as a whole, in a farewell speech prior to sailing for Europe to take up the Woodrow Wilson professorship of international politics at the University College of Wales. Said Mr. Greene:

> Force may still have to be resorted to, but it would be folly, especially for organizations that intend to promote peace and international understanding, to think of force as a substitute for reason, understanding, and conciliation. With the present critical conditions in the Far East there is ten times greater reason than there was before why we should prefer reason and careful study to the use either of military or economic force, even for the purpose of enforcing peace.

Mr. Greene was speaking of the language of the Lytton report on Manchuria. It is not enough for a group of nations to say to another, "Thou shalt not!" A growing world inevitably will throw up new problems which constantly require solution. Indeed, the purport of Article 19 of the League Covenant is to provide for such necessity:

> The Assembly may from time to time advise in the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the reconsideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

To many workers for a new world order, this article is every whit as important as the "police" article, Article 16, but has not been used so far because the nations are not yet ready to abate their sovereignty sufficiently to allow it to operate. Till that time comes there is room for the Lytton policy as a kind of pragmatic interpretation of peace diplomacy.

"Reason and careful study," such as Mr. Greene advocates, characterize the content of the Lytton report, and it is welcome news that the commissioners will be present at Geneva on November 14, when the report will be taken up by the League, so that their philosophy may continue to guide the coming debates.

## Mount Sinai Again

EVERY now and then modern explorations and natural science take their votaries into parts of the earth whose interest springs primarily from their relation to the Bible. Such an instance is found in the recent announcement that the Smithsonian Institution of Washington is about to establish a solar observatory on Mt. Sinai in the Arabian Peninsula. This location was selected not because it was there, as is generally believed, that Moses received the Law, but because after much investigation in various parts of the earth, the most favorable atmospheric conditions for studying the sun were found on this mountain.

While the Biblical story is definite in naming Sinai as the "mountain of God," yet modern investigation seems to cast some doubt upon the accuracy of this conclusion. Among the hermits who retired here as early as 350 A. D., some believed that another peak, Jebel Serbal, was the Sinai or Horeb of the Bible, while others held to Jebel Mousa as the sacred mount. It was upon the northern shoulder of the latter that Justinian in the sixth century built a fortress to which the monks of Jebel Serbal retired for protection. This in time developed into a monastery dedicated to St. Catherine of Alexandria.

Other investigators during the centuries have located various peaks as the mountain of the Law, each with his own line of corroboration, so that it seems doubtful if the question will ever be finally determined as to the exact location of the spot where the tables of stone were delivered to the intrepid Moses.

The library at St. Catherine's Monastery has been the repository for some of the rarest and most valuable manuscripts of the Bible. The so-called Codex Sinaiticus, dating back to the middle of the fourth century, one of the earliest and most complete manuscripts of the four gospels, was found here and presented to Tsar Alexander of Russia. It now reposes in the old Imperial Library of Leningrad, where Prof. Kirsopp Lake of Harvard, one of the best-known authorities on Biblical manuscripts, recently reviewed it.

It is still believed that the library at St. Catherine's Monastery holds priceless treasures in the form of early records of the Scriptures and other sacred literature. Perhaps the interest that is sure to follow the establishment of a solar observatory on Mt. Sinai will result in the construction of a suitable building for the protection of these valuable documents, as the building where they now repose is said by observers to be quite insubstantial. Thus Sinai of age-old interest again comes into the current news of the day.

## Plays on Approval

THE way of the playgoer grows exceeding smooth. The path that leads to the theater door today is strewn with rose leaves and dangles with inducements. For these are thrifty days, and when the patron finally does buy a seat ticket he hopes it may procure him not merely entertainment but incidentally at least a refrigerator for the home or a windshield for his motor.

Now comes news from London of a startling innovation. A West End theater in that metropolis announces that "members of the audience who do not like the play sufficiently to remain after the second act will have their entrance money refunded." This adds an unexpected zest to theatergoing and should augment the tribe of drama patrons. And it is not at all unlikely that the theatrical manager will gain instead of lose by his generous gesture.

For a certain shrewdness marks this managerial magnanimity. Note that the patron may stay until the second curtain falls before deciding supercilliously that the play is not the thing he had hoped it would be. Now, it is notorious that the second act is the rock on which so many dramas founder. At best, it often leaves the audience in the air and common curiosity impels it to remain for the third act to find out what the author is talking about. So that the spectator who came to scorn and leave at the end of Act II may stay and praise the finale of Act III.

With somewhat less equanimity must the possibility be envisaged that the London manager's invitation may increase the clan of playwrights. As it is, any professional playreader will bear out the contention that composing of drama is the population's most-favored avocation. Indeed, that hard-worked person often feels that everyone in the world, excepting himself, is writing a play.

Is it necessary to point out that each budding Sophocles or Shaw knows beyond the shadow of a doubt that he could write a better third act for any play presented than the futile thing the hapless author doubtless has concocted? It is perhaps only the embryonic Shakespeare who will demand a refund at the box office, retiring to his attic, there to compose third acts to set the world afire, reaping gold and kudos as a fashionable doctor of plays.

## Women at Geneva

IT IS possible to regard the outcome of the women's struggle at Geneva for equality in nationality rights from two angles. It can be seen, either as a complete failure or as an achievement so remarkable that it may well go down to history as a landmark in the gradual working out of women's complete independence.

Looking at it from the angle of failure, the actual facts of the case are undoubtedly depressing. A little over two years ago the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague produced a draft Convention on Nationality which women held contained discriminations against their sex.

It is probable that those who drew up the convention had, at the time, no idea that they had transgressed; but the fact remained that, into the first attempt to build a structure of world law, they had written woman as being dependent upon her husband for her nationality rights.

Naturally—because the general trend of modern thinking repudiated such things—women protested. Because they protested, the League of Nations, under whose auspices the Hague convention had originally been drafted, asked that the opinion, not only of those women who were actually negotiating the protest but of the women of the world in general, might be consulted. The League asked for the setting up of a women's committee.

It is here that failure has to be recorded. The committee was constituted, and it consisted of eight international organizations representative of some 45,000,000 women. It worked for eighteen months, and then produced a report which declared unanimously against ratification on the grounds of the sex inequality, and called for revision or a new convention.

This report has now been before the Assembly and, after being debated for the better part of seven days, has been set aside as completely as though it had never existed at all. The defense was that, in spite of the fact that only fifteen member states had actually said so, the Assembly considered that most countries were unwilling to forgo ratification, and therefore ratification—sex discriminations or no sex discriminations—must proceed.

So much for the failure. But there is another side.

When, in 1930, the matter was first discussed by the League, it was discussed on the last day of the Assembly when many delegates had already departed and others were hurrying to depart. It is doubtful whether the whole affair occupied more than an hour or two of the Assembly's time, and abundantly certain that nobody regarded it seriously.

This year, the best part of a week has been spent upon it by the First Commission of the Assembly. Five countries have produced resolutions upon it. Representatives of some twenty-six countries have made speeches upon it. There has been more lobbying about it, and publicity about it, and general interest in it than has been bestowed upon any other subject dealt with by the Assembly.

To outward appearance, the women may truly be said to have lost, hands down, with their wishes swept aside, and the work they have done and the advice they have offered ignored. Nevertheless, in promoting the fundamental problem of the balance of the sexes into the forefront of League discussion, and in maintaining it there for a week, they have won a distinct victory in the direction of women's freedom.

## Editorial Notes

At a recent auction in Illinois, a bed which Stephen A. Douglas slept in seventy-four years ago sold for $1.25, while one which Abraham Lincoln slept in sold for $20. Evidently public opinion has a long way to go before catching up with that of Albert J. Beveridge, highly appreciative Lincoln biographer, who once said that the more he studied the life of Abraham Lincoln the greater became his opinion of Judge Douglas also.

Washington is a little startled at the wide and earnest talk of having a woman as one of the members of the President's official family, yet when a woman has actually hung up her hat and coat in the Cabinet it will doubtless seem an altogether natural thing for her to have done.

That the United States Steel Corporation cheerfully pays the usual dividend on preferred at the end of a quarter in which its losses were over $20,000,000 means not only that it can see around the corner but that it has faith to believe what it sees.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

### *A Plan for Prohibiting Poverty*

IN THAT part of the late '90's when great intellectual activity was shown in the United States in the discussion of plans for social reform, there was published in New York a paper for parlor Socialists called the American Fabian. Everybody knows about the original Fabian Society in London, out of which came such great economic and political lights as G. Bernard Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Philip Snowden, and other social reformers who have steadily advanced to high influence in the nation. In the United States, however, Socialism, with all deference to the admirable Mr. Norman Thomas, who speaks in Boston tomorrow, has not made either great political progress nor has it bred so striking an array of publicists. I remember, however, that the editor of the American Fabian, and, I rather think, its "angel" as well, Miss Prestonia Mann, did her share in advancing its creed and in gathering about her a group of people who at that time were willing to take Socialism seriously and to discuss the alternatives to it as a needed social reform.

After a long lapse in our acquaintance, I was surprised the other day to get from that lively intellectual center, Winter Park, Florida, a pamphlet entitled "Prohibiting Poverty," and written by Mrs. Prestonia Mann Martin. Just at present any book with that title would compel attention, and I think that the proposition set forth in this little volume, though revolutionary, is worth the careful consideration of people who do not believe that whatever is, is best, and that there can be some form of social organization yet to be discovered that would improve the conditions today which border somewhat upon anarchy.

Mrs. Martin offers as the slogan, so to speak, of her book, this quotation: "The primary purpose of organized society is to enable everybody to get a living." Thus far it does not seem necessary to take issue with her thesis. She goes on to offer a plan by which all the people may be enabled to earn and to enjoy a living, while at the same time permitting the accumulation of luxuries and the earning of incomes which would permit the enjoyment of luxuries. This, in brief, is what she describes as the plan:

> All of the nation's young people of both sexes, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, as a continuation of their public school education, shall be industrially organized to produce, under scientific direction, a sufficiency of the necessary goods and services to constitute a decent livelihood and to distribute these goods and services without buying or selling them, to the entire population.

It is not my purpose to approve or even to discuss at length this plan in this column, since it is too audacious for immediate approval, and too radical for a discussion to be other than very voluminous. But as some weeks ago I tossed out for discussion by readers of this column a suggestion for the issuance of a certain form of scrip which should be a legal tender gradually paid for by those who used it, and retired at the expiration of the fixed time, so I would like to see this plan considered intelligently and respectfully. It is apparent that youth would be set to work at the close of their high school education. They would be freed from labor at an age which would enable them to go on with higher education if they so desire. For all their lives, after the age of twenty-six, they would be assured the necessities of life: food, shelter, and clothing, which their successors among the youth would be producing. If they desired more, as of course all would desire more, they could go to work, producing salable luxuries, serving their fellow men in various ways that would bring an income, and indeed acting as though under a normally capitalistic state. If labor-saving machinery for the production of the necessities of life were so perfected as to produce these necessities more rapidly than they were necessary, the time of labor exacted from every citizen might be cut down from the eight years prescribed to five or six. In brief, youth would live under Socialism until twenty-six, thereafter all would be under a modified capitalism.

Of course, like all suggestions for a Utopia, difficulties in the way of organization, enforcement, and discipline at once suggest themselves. That they could be met is not improbable. Indeed, after the skill with which the whole world organized itself in 1914 for the purpose of killing people who spoke a different tongue, or gave allegiance to a different nationality, it would seem to be fatuous to question the capacity of humanity for organization.

What is the flaw in this plan for the prohibition of poverty? It would be interesting to have it clearly set forth.

## Books of Current Interest

### *The World Comes to John D.*

**God's Gold: The Story of Rockefeller and His Times: by John T. Flynn. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.**

MORE than half a century ago, Henry D. Lloyd published in the Atlantic Monthly an article entitled, "The Story of a Great Monopoly," which was practically the first serious analysis of the methods by which John D. Rockefeller and his associates were building up the organization which controlled the refining of petroleum. Lloyd was then financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, a deep student of economics, and something of a parlor Socialist.

The facts which he marshaled in his magazine article in 1881 so interested him that he devoted years to developing them in the book, "Wealth Against Commonwealth," published in 1894. In this volume he completed the indictment which had been foreshadowed in the early article in the Atlantic. Not long thereafter Miss Ida Tarbell came out with her History of the Standard Oil Company which echoed more dispassionately, but not at all more accurately, the story of the building by Rockefeller and his group of what was long the most powerful commercial oligarchy in the United States.

The time is not propitious for a discussion, in these columns at any rate, of the economics or the ethics of Standard Oil. The chief offenses of which it was guilty are now so far in the historic past that the statute of limitation may well be regarded as having run against them. The group of men, powerful, ruthless in business, conscienceless in politics, who were associated with Mr. Rockefeller at the outset have, without exception, passed on. Flagler, Bedford, Paine, Archbold, Whitney, Rogers have all vanished. He alone remains, lives to see his picture almost weekly in the illustrated supplements of great newspapers. And yet, lonely as he may be, deprived of all the associates of his earlier and active days, he has the amazing experience of witnessing the almost complete revulsion of public sentiment, a disappearance of all the bitterness which existed against him personally, and most of the odium which attached to the name of the corporation which he brought into being.

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What has been the cause of this extraordinary change in public sentiment? I am not one of those who would ascribe it to the astuteness of his "Counsel on Public Relations," Mr. Ivy Lee, and that gentlemen's skill in placing his patron before the public in the most favorable light. Mr. Lee has done remarkable things, unquestionably. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about his policy is that he has applied to the problems by which he is confronted plain, ordinary common sense. He has not tried to depict his patron as a saint, as a man animated by a single desire to serve mankind. He has never, so far as the records which have been available to me are concerned, taken the slightest liberty with the truth in the matters which he had occasion to bring to public attention. He has simply made straightforward statements of what the Rockefeller interests are doing, and the purpose of their actions, and he has not, of course, soft pedaled on the story of the enormous Rockefeller benefactions to mankind.

Is it then to these benefactions that the changed opinion of the people regarding Rockefeller is due? Again I doubt the explanation. They are, of course, astonishing, unprecedented. In a most interesting chapter Mr. Flynn estimates the total amounts of money given to public purposes by the Rockefeller family as in round numbers, $750,000,000. Of this he credits about $500,000,000 to John D. alone. The history of the world probably offers no parallel to it. Lorenzo the Magnificent, the fruits of whose public spirit still adorn the city of Florence, was a "piker" in comparison with Rockefeller, and yet he has passed into history as the highest type of public benefactor.

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But for various reasons it seems improbable that the Rockefeller gifts have been wholly responsible for the changed public opinion as to the Rockefeller character. Among other things the public knew very well that up to the recent great shrinkage in the value of securities the amount of the estate still remaining in the hands of Mr. Rockefeller was quite equal to that which he had given away. Benevolence, after all, is relative. The Widow's Mite counted because of the poverty of the widow. A man who has retained $500,000,000 in his own possession can hardly be said to have made serious sacrifices in carrying out his program of benevolence. To say this does not in the slightest degree depreciate the qualities of Mr. Rockefeller as a public benefactor. It does, perhaps, constitute a valid reason why the public should not have taken his gifts in complete satisfaction of the indictment against him based on the way in which he got his money. The ancient allegory quoted by Ruskin applies in the case of less picturesque members of the predatory classes than was Dick Turpin.

"'Behold,' quoth Dick, 'with what generosity I scatter my largesse. Observe how widely I contribute to the happiness and well-being of the poor.'

"'Aye, Dick,' quoth his hearers, 'but where did you get it?'"

* * *

Mr. Flynn answers the question as to the world's changing opinion about Rockefeller with the proposition that the world itself has changed. There is shrewdness in Mr. Flynn's explanation of the disappearance of the ancient hatred. As the author puts it:

> The world has changed. The industrial world has changed to conform to the pattern he set for it. The press has changed. The old press was owned or controlled largely by men interested in politics. It reveled in the denunciation of business men. The modern press belongs to business. It is on the side of business. It is very naturally on the side of the advertiser, particularly the big advertisers. Standard Oil is a very big advertiser. Stories criticizing Rockefeller are not now desired. Stories critical of business are not desired. What is called "constructive" material is what is wanted. We have seen not merely the sale of Mr. Rockefeller to the public, but all business and along with it the once-hated master of Standard Oil.

Or perhaps the public and business have been "sold" to him and his theories. This, I think, is a fair explanation of this shift in public opinion. To it might be added the growing feeling among business economists that competition, which Rockefeller fought, and which in the days when he was struggling upward was a sort of fetish of the public, is, after all, not the most impeccable of economic doctrines. Economists who denounced him for efforts to defeat it are now themselves urging that it be abandoned for a planned business economy, and that the wastefulness of competition be replaced by the methods of the wise and regulated competition of industries.

W. J. A.

## Mirror of World Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### No "Unavoidable" Accidents

ADDRESSING the safety section of the American Railway Association, W. P. Borland, director of the safety section of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that there was no such thing as an unavoidable accident either in the case of a railroad or an automobile. When an accident occurs, he said, it is somebody's fault. The machines did not come together of their own volition and it was not an act of Providence.

The moral of Mr. Borland's discussion is that the accident toll will continue to increase as long as traffic authorities assent to the theory that a large number of accidents are unavoidable. This attitude reacts upon the public and upon motorists. It gives drivers license to think that, if they protest strongly enough, they will be held blameless and it fosters the fatalistic belief on the part of the public that the highway toll of deaths and injuries and property damage must be accepted as something that cannot be helped.

Improvement might come if the authorities acted upon Mr. Borland's theory that there is no such thing as an unavoidable motor-vehicle accident and if motorists knew this to be the official attitude.—*Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun.*

### A Canadian View

YOU may quarrel with the administrative principles of Herbert Hoover; you may condemn him for his amateurishness in the political game; you may deplore the bashfulness which has kept him from making a popular figure of himself as Theodore Roosevelt did.

But if you heard his Des Moines speech, and if you have a human heart in your body, you will concede that no more stirring words ever went down into history—not excepting those of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg—than those which swept out over the great Republic from the lips of its President.—*Sherbrooke* (P. Q.) *Record*